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## Viking Shows Mars Is Really Red and Has, or Had, Potential for Life

SADENA, Calif., July 21 (AP)—The Viking probe sent the first close-up color pictures of Mars to earth today. They showed a red rocky planet under a whitish blue sky.

Dr. Thomas B. McGuire, head of the team that assembled Viking's pictures of the Martian landscape, showed a small portion of the sky. The red rocks are greenish east, and Dr. McGuire said, "I don't know what it means. It could have been caused by a number of weathering factors."

Dr. McGuire, data gathered by the tiny laboratory as it ascended to Mars showed that the planet's atmosphere contained nitrogen and argon, indicating it has or has had an environment that could support life.

enough for the random combinations of prelife ingredients to come together and begin to evolve into self-reproducing forms.

After arriving on the planet, the lander began sending spectacular pictures 213 million miles back to earth of a rock-strewn landscape, looking much like the Arizona desert, with craters and dunes in the distance. It is also making readings of weather on the planet and monitoring for earthquakes.

Viking, the first of two unmanned U.S. spacecraft scheduled for Mars landings this summer, blasted off 11 months ago. The crucial last leg of its journey began early yesterday morning when it parted company with the mother ship that had carried it into orbit around Mars a month ago.

### World Press Praises U.S.

NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI)—Newspapers around the world today praised the U.S. landing on Mars, calling it a "stupendous achievement" and "a technical masterpiece of historic dimension."

"The inch-perfect landing on Mars is a stupendous achievement—almost too marvelous for words," the London Daily Mirror said. "This peaceful mission in quest of knowledge is a stirring tribute to America in this Bicentennial year and a reminder of man's great genius for overcoming the seemingly impossible."

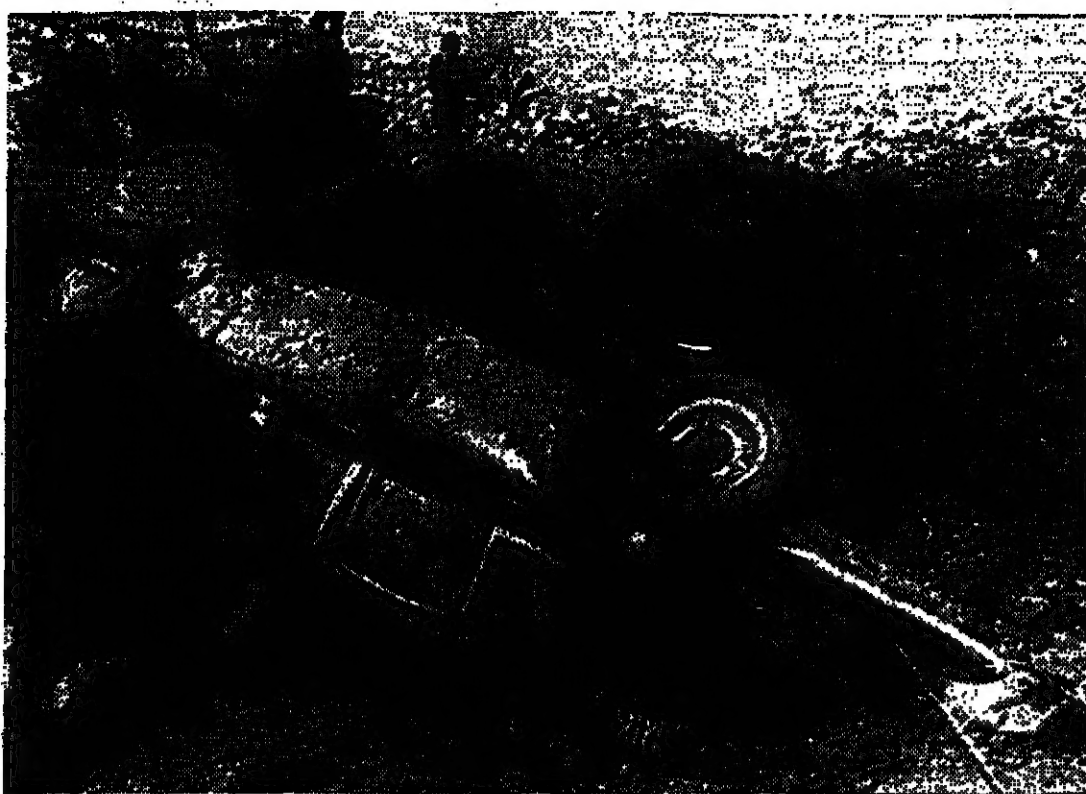
In Dusseldorf, the Rheinische Post said, "They [U.S. scientists] have achieved a technical masterpiece of historic dimension."

The most reserved comment came from Soviet newspapers, which carried only a brief account of the landing and offered no praise or comment of any kind. Soviet newspapers were dominated by news of the two cosmonauts orbiting earth in Soyuz 5.

La Stampa of Turin, Italy's second largest newspaper, said the information gathered by Viking "may help transform our lives in a way and to an extent we are far from imagining."

In Paris, Le Figaro said, "This is a fabulous success for American technology which assuredly surpasses in complexity the first manned flight to the moon, even if it wasn't as spectacular."

The feat received similar attention in Japanese, Singapore and South Korean newspapers.



British ambassador's car lies in crater created by explosion near Dublin yesterday.

## Dublin Blast Also Claims Aide, Injures 2

## Mine Kills British Envoy to Ireland

DUBLIN, July 21 (AP)—Terrorists exploded a land mine under the limousine of the British ambassador to Ireland this morning, killing him and a woman secretary and seriously wounding Britain's top civil servant in Northern Ireland.

The bomb was believed detonated by remote control.

Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs, 54, and Judith Cook, 27, were killed 150 yards from the ambassador's residence in the Dublin suburb of Sandycove. The officials were en route to an appointment with Foreign Minister Garret FitzGerald.

Brian Cribbin, 47, the man responsible for implementing direct British rule in strife-torn Ulster, was injured, as was the chauffeur, Brian O'Donnell. Both men were reported in critical condition. Miss Cook was Mrs. Cribbin's personal secretary.

No group immediately claimed responsibility for the blast, but Justice Minister Patrick Cosgrave said the terrorists were believed to be "an extremist republican group." He announced a \$38,000 reward for their capture.

Mr. Cosgrave did not specify the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which is fighting a guerrilla war to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite it with the Irish Republic.

The police arrested two IRA leaders, David O'Connell and Joe O'Neill, after an IRA funeral later today, but that appeared to be connected to a scuffle during the funeral.

Premier Liam Cosgrave said his government viewed the killings "with shock and revulsion."

Irish officials canceled their attendance at public functions and ordered flags lowered to half-staff on all public buildings.

A spokesman for Queen Elizabeth, who is in Canada, said the monarch was "shocked and distressed" and has sent messages of condolence to the bereaved families and sympathetic messages to the injured.

British Prime Minister James Callaghan told the House of Commons in London: "These killers are no friends of anyone. They are the common enemy we must destroy or be destroyed by."

A car carrying two Irish plainclothes detectives guarding the ambassador was following. Its windshield was shattered but neither of the detectives was hurt.

Policemen on the ground and in helicopters sealed off all roads around the secluded area of the tree-ringed gable residence while they checked out reports or two men seen near the scene at the time of the explosion.

Mr. Cribbin and Miss Cook arrived in Dublin last night on what the Foreign Office said was a routine familiarization trip. They were staying at the ambassador's residence.

Ambassador Ewart-Biggs, who had held diplomatic posts in the Middle East, the Philippines, Algeria and Belgium before taking the Paris post, wrote three novels under the pen name Charles Elliott. One of them, "Trial by Fire," was banned in the Irish Republic because of love scenes between unmarried persons.

His wife, Felicity Jane, left Dublin for a visit to England last night. They had three children.

Diplomats' Landlord

Colleagues described Mr. Ewart-Biggs as one of the most striking figures in the British diplomatic corps.

"An extremely competent man whose work was his life," said Sir Christopher Soames, a British diplomat.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Assad Hits PLO And Beirut Left, Lauds the Right

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, July 21 (WP)—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad last night delivered a three-hour speech in which he praised the Lebanese right and sharply criticized the Lebanese left and Palestinian alliance that has opposed Syria's military intervention here.

Mr. Assad's speech was viewed here both as an explanation and defense of Syria's role in Lebanon and a very tough warning to leftist and Palestinian forces that Syrian troops are not about to pull out of the country. Reacting to the Syrian leader's long speech, a five-man delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization left here this morning for talks in Damascus.

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department, said before departing, in apparent reference to Mr. Assad's speech, "We shut our ears to any verbal attack against us, we hear only one appeal and that is the appeal for peace."

But nearly everyone in Lebanon heard or heard about Mr. Assad's three-hour speech, which was broadcast on Damascus radio and relayed by the rightist radio here.

Man of His Word

Lebanese President Suleiman Franjieh, a rightist leader, was twice praised by Mr. Assad. The Syrian President called Mr. Franjieh a man of his word.

Mr. Assad said that the Palestinians have no right to ask for a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon and that only the Lebanese have that right. He said that Palestinian guerrillas had no business being in the Lebanese mountains—where they are joining with the leftists in confronting Syrian forces—implying that they should be limited to their designated camps in southern and coastal Lebanon.

Speaking at a meeting of newly elected members of the Syrian Council for Local Administration, Mr. Assad sounded upset by Palestinian and leftist Lebanese charges against him and his regime.

"The minute I feel that I have lost the confidence of the people, I shall quit," Mr. Assad told the cheering audience, which repeatedly interrupted with chants praising him.

The President disclosed that to even the balance of power in Lebanon, Syria had previously supplied Palestinian and leftist forces with more arms than the total possessed by Lebanon's now inconsequential army.

Mr. Assad said that Syria and the Lebanese leftists became sharply opposed this spring because

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Arab Peace Force Attacked As It Takes Posts in Beirut

BEIRUT, July 21 (WP)—An Arab peace-keeping force came under mortar and sniper fire this morning as it moved for the first time into a no-man's-land between leftist-controlled western Beirut and the rightist-held eastern section of the city.

Three persons were killed and 20 wounded by a barrage of 81-mm mortar shells fired by predominantly Christian rightist forces that landed in the largely Moslem western section near the white-helmeted peace-keeping troops.

But none in the unit of about 120 Saudi Arabian paratroopers was wounded and the Saudis, most of whom were in French-made armored personnel carriers, did not return the fire.

The unexpected shelling and continued fighting at the Tal Zaitar Palestinian refugee camp forced cancellation today of a planned Red Cross convoy to evacuate the wounded from the camp.

The convoy of the International Committee of the Red Cross was scheduled after an agreement was signed yesterday between representatives of the Phalangists, the principal rightist fighting force, and the Palestinian guerrillas.

Today's mauling of the peace-keeping force not only prevented the Red Cross mission but is also an indication that the fighting in this 15-month-old civil war has deteriorated to the extent that the leaders on both sides cannot control all their gunmen.

The Red Cross had tried once before, about two weeks ago, to take medical aid to Tal Zaitar, but its convoy was then forced to turn back by shelling from rightist forces that surrounded the Palestinians trapped in the camp.

Jean Hoediger, head of the Red Cross mission here, said this morning that he was more hopeful this time because both sides had approved the Red Cross convoy in writing.

Truce Line

An agreement was reached yesterday among the Phalangists, Palestinians and the Arab peace-keeping force to establish a truce along a half-mile section of Fudai Al-Awal Street, running next to the Beirut race track. That agreement

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Sends Telegram to Kenyatta

## Amin Asks Truce With Kenya, Frees Airbus

KIRO, July 21 (AP)—Uganda President Idi Amin, who released the French Airbus jet today in three black ships, said he would accept a truce with Kenya and sought to end the confrontation with neighboring Kenya in a message to President Kenyatta.

Amin called Pierre Bole, the French ambassador to Uganda, to his headquarters in Kampala to tell him that the plane had been released "without

conditions," and asked him to make arrangements for it to be flown out of the country, according to the Uganda radio monitoring bureau. Marshal Amin had previously demanded payment for releasing the Airbus.

The radio also broadcast the text of a telegram from Marshal Amin to Mr. Kenyatta in which the Ugandan President said, "I wish to request that we forget our differences and to assure you that from now on you will not hear

any propaganda against you and your government from Uganda."

The telegram also repeated Marshal Amin's promise not to invade Kenya, saying, "We in Uganda cannot possibly cross even an inch into Kenya and cause harm to our brothers and sisters."

Relations between the neighboring East African nations have seriously deteriorated since the Israeli raid on July 4, which resumed hostilities of the hijacking from Kampala's Entebbe Airport.

Mutual Charges

Uganda has accused Kenya of complicity in the raid, and with blocking off and other supplies to his country. Kenya has charged Uganda with killing and harassing its citizens in Uganda. Both nations have charged each other with a military buildup at the mutual border.

But Marshal Amin's message said, "Such quarrels can always be settled through understanding and the desire for us leaders not to cause any suffering to our peoples. I now consider whatever happened in the past weeks since the Israeli invasion as history to be forgotten completely."

There was no immediate response from Kenya to Marshal Amin's message. But observers said that it would be difficult for Kenya to restore normal relations while there are reports of troops killing and arresting Kenyans in Uganda.

5 Reported Killed

The state-owned Kenya News Agency reported today that five Kenyans have been murdered by Ugandan troops. Ten others were captured after paying bribes to soldiers, it said. The agency, quoting reports reaching the Kenyan border, also reported that 75 persons have been arrested in Kampala while fleeing the Kenyan area of Uganda's northwest province, where the reported killings occurred six days ago.

Last week, Kenyan refugees reported seven of their countrymen shot to death in a village near Kampala.

There is speculation here that Marshal Amin is attempting to restore good relations with Kenya because of his own serious internal difficulties. The Nairobi Daily Nation, in a report so far unconfirmed by other sources, reported today that 2,000 of Marshal Amin's troops have rebelled and are voting to "fight to the death" to end his rule.

Spain Ban on Parties Is Officially Lifted

MADRID, July 21 (Reuters)—A 27-year-old ban on most of Spain's political parties was officially lifted today.

The decrees published in the State Gazette ratified the changes in the penal code passed by the Cortes (parliament) last Wednesday, which legalized for the first time since the Civil War all political parties except those of the Communists, anarchists and separatists.

Parties must now register with the government to obtain legal status.

More Jobs Claimed

Supporters, including Senate Public Works Committee chairman Jennings Randolph, D-W. Va., and Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, said it would create hundreds of thousands of construction industry jobs and urban jobs at a time when U.S. unemployment is 7.5 per cent. Sen. Muskie, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said that the proposed spending is within targets set by Congress.

Having chopped \$3 billion from the earlier measure, the Senate today overrode Mr. Ford easily, with many Republicans voting for the bill.

The bill, which received strong support from organized labor and the Conference of Mayors, authorizes \$3.95 billion in federal spending during the next three years for job-creating public-works projects, for grants to state and local governments to help them maintain city payrolls and services, and for water-pollution grants. Its sponsors have estimated that the bill would create 300,000 jobs.

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## South African Police Report Situation Calm in Townships

HANNEBURG, July 21 (AP)—Police reported the situation today in three black townships where rioting broke yesterday, killing 20 blacks and injuring at least 30.

Everything is quiet throughout Transvaal Province, reported Gen. D. J. Kriel, commander of police anti-riot squad.

Police reinforcements were sent to Lynnville township near Johannesburg, 70 miles east of Pretoria, where 3,000 black youths were gathered in a large stadium.

nearby Middelburg, where 150 students marched in the streets of Middelburg, setting fire to a bus station and a police station.

A third riot was at Kwa-Nxumalo, 80 miles southwest of Middelburg. Groups of Afrikaners tried to set buildings afire but disturbances died down after police reinforcements were sent there.

Police also reported that attempts were made last night to burn down black schools in at least three other Transvaal and two Orange Free State Province townships.

Schools to Reopen

Minister of Police James Kruger announced today that black schools closed because of the unrest in African townships would reopen tomorrow morning. He said that the decision was made following a meeting in Pretoria with black leaders who requested that classes be resumed.

Mr. Kruger said that the decision would apply to all schools in black townships around Johannesburg and Pretoria.

The schools were shut down after the rioting last month in Soweto and other townships around Johannesburg and Pretoria. They were scheduled to reopen yesterday but Mr. Kruger ordered them to remain closed because of continued unrest and rumors that violence was planned to coincide with the resumption of classes.

Mr. Kruger also told the black leaders that he would reconsider a nationwide ban on public meetings when he was sure there would be no further trouble in the townships.

Police official Jacques van der Merwe said that he had established that the rioting was not a spontaneous outburst but a carefully planned and executed operation. He said that the rioters had used gas, up to the wall by the truck and rifle along the highway. They then left the riot area and went to a small truck and 400 in an inflatable raft, the of the investigation said.

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## Callaghan Under Mounting Pressure

## Economic Woes, Politics Stir U.K. Debate

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, July 21—Prime Minister James Callaghan's government today was under more pressure than at any time since he took over office in April.

A combination of unfavorable economic news, political warfare on the government's left and right, and trade union anger at proposed cuts in public spending brought a series of emergency Cabinet meetings, and there was turmoil in Parliament.

Bad news on unemployment—a report yesterday said it had reached its highest point in 15 months since World War II, 1.5 million or 6.3 per cent of the working population—brought an angry statement from the Chairman of the Trades Union Council, Lionel Murray. He called the figures "dreadful."

In defense, government spokesmen pointed out that the total included many students who had just finished school and were seeking work. They also pointed out that other economic indicators—including a rate of inflation that is now half of last summer's figure of 28 per cent—

provided evidence that the government's anti-inflation strategy was paying dividends.

## Unions Are Angry

But the left wing of the Labor party, and the unions that have so far supported the government's stringent limits on wage increases, were angry.

The unemployment figures were used as fresh ammunition in efforts to win public support for a program of import controls, which the government vigorously opposes.

In addition, the unemployment figures clearly complicated efforts by Denis Healey, Mr. Callaghan's chancellor of the exchequer, to win full support in the Cabinet and in Parliament for £1 billion (\$1.78 billion) in cuts in proposed spending plans for next year.

The cuts, along with the voluntary limits on wage increases, are designed to reduce not only inflation but also the burden of the public debt, and thus restore Britain's credibility in the eyes of other nations and lending institutions on whom it

depends for credit and whose opinion of the British economy influences the value of the pound.

There is little likelihood that the unions will translate their anger into strikes or other measures that might bring the government down. However, "conservative" the present Labor government may be in its present fiscal and wage policies, it is still preferred by nearly every union leader to the opposition Conservatives.

## Money Needed

At the same time, the labor movement and the Labor party left are painfully aware of what the present policies mean: Namely, that even a government that is committed to increasingly general social services cannot sustain them unless it can generate the money to pay for them. And this, in Mr. Healey's view, means keeping open lines of international credit, reducing debt burdens, and shifting resources to productive sectors of the economy.

Mr. Healey was said to have had difficulty selling this argument to some members of the Cabinet, which met yesterday for the third time in 24 hours without reaching a decision on where the cuts should fall. More meetings are scheduled.

Meanwhile, Mr. Callaghan faced mounting difficulties in Parliament. Partly to placate the left, partly to carry out its several holdover commitments from the 1974 elections that restored Labor to power, the government has adopted a tactic known as the "guillotine"—basically a vote to limit the time needed for debate—in order to speed passage of five controversial pieces of legislation.

The guillotine has been used by both parties before, but rarely with so many bills at once, and rarely with bills loaded with such explosive ideological content. The Conservatives were furious, complaining that the government was shutting off "free speech" on bills that are highly controversial and do not, in the Tories' view, command widespread public support.

## Dublin Land-Mine Explosion Kills U.K. Envoy, Secretary

(Continued from Page 1)  
commissioner to the European Economic Community and former ambassador to France. "He possessed all that is best and needed in a high-class diplomat."

The news reached the British Cabinet as it was discussing controversial public spending cuts. Prime Minister Callaghan immediately called Merlyn Rees,

secretary of state for Northern Ireland, to take charge of the situation.

In Dublin, a spokesman for Sinn Féin, the political arm of the official, nonmilitant IRA, condemned the killings "without reservation."

"The brutal killings can only retard the Irish people's struggle," the spokesman said. "Those responsible are enemies of the Irish."

The death of the ambassador followed the killing last month in Beirut of U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy Jr. In May, the Bolivian ambassador to France was slain by terrorists in Paris. Last October, the Turkish ambassador to Austria was shot to death by one of three men who entered his office in Vienna armed with machine guns.

## 26th Italian Kidnapping

PALERMO, July 21 (AP)—Five men kidnapped Grazia Quarenghi, the 43-year-old wife of a wealthy Sicilian landowner, from their home early today, police reported. Mrs. Quarenghi was the 26th person kidnapped in Italy this year.



STOCKING UP—Workmen unloading flour at the Lebanese port of Sidon this week as emergency food supplies from Egypt arrived to relieve shortages in the war-torn nation.

## Saudi Peace-Keeping Force Attacked in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

ment was blatantly disregarded this morning when 10 mortars fired in quick succession turned a friendly, curious welcome by a crowd of several hundred Lebanese into a panic-stricken race for shelter.

Waving Crowds  
Moments before the mortar shells began falling, a throng had gathered around the last three of about 15 Saudi armored personnel carriers, creating a traffic jam, as people waved to the paratroopers.

Then, at 9:40 a.m., the first shell struck a car parked about

30 yards from where two taxis full of reporters were waiting behind the armored personnel carriers.

A United Press International correspondent and I rushed into a small streetfront office where about 25 men, women and children jammed as close to the rear wall and away from the plate glass window as possible.

As the mortar blasts reverberated within a block of us, a young woman next to me shook with fright and an old man prayed loudly. Blood from someone hit by a piece of shrapnel covered much of the floor.

After waiting following what

turned out to be the end of the mortar barrage, we ran for the taxi and, like many other frightened motorists, sped away from the area. It was only then that we noticed our front windshield was cracked from one side to the other. Later, we saw where shrapnel had hit the side of the cab.

## Sandis Stay Calm

A French television crew near the Saudi peace-keeping convoy said that the Saudis had been shot at by snipers. Appearing extremely calm, they had not even taken the cloth covers off their guns.

Sporadic shooting continued for more than an hour. But by early afternoon, the firing had largely stopped and the Saudis were stationed about every 50 yards along Road Al-Awal Street, which is in leftist territory.

However, they had not moved onto the rightist side and their tenuous position had not caused any of the groups of young leftist gunmen to withdraw.

Col. Mohammed Said, commander of the Saudi force, told reporters near the racetrack gate, "All this (area) will be a free way."

Arab League negotiator Hassan Sabra al-Kholi, who arrived this afternoon to the area with Egyptian Gen. Mohammed Ghoneim, commander of the 2,500-man Arab peace-keeping force, said that negotiations were under way to make the truce and agreement joint withdrawal effective.

The Phalangists said that their forces were not responsible for the mortaring and sniping. It was uncertain which group was, but suspicion focused on supporters of former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun who were known to be unhappy about having the Arab peace-keeping force move into the center of Beirut.

The planned Red Cross caravan of about 30 ambulances, trucks and cars to Tal Zaatar will try again tomorrow to reach the wounded in the camp.

—By Douglas Watson.

## Assad Hails Lebanese Right, Assails Palestinians, Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt wanted a "military solution" to the Lebanese crisis while Syria was working for a compromise. The Syrian President charged that Mr. Jumblatt had told him, "They [the Christian Maronites] dominated us for 140 years and we want to get rid of them."

He said that when Syria pushed its armored columns deeper into Lebanon last month, the intention was to go all the way to Beirut, but that the advance was stopped through the mediation of Libya and Algeria. He said that Syrian troops had orders only to defend themselves, not to attack.

## Aims of Others

Mr. Assad said that Syria's intervention in Lebanon was necessary to block a "conspiracy" against the Palestinian and Arab causes. He said that the Palestinian "resistance movement" is now fighting for the aims of others and against the interests and goals of the Palestinian people.

The Syrian President said that he could have signed a pact similar to the Sinai agreement signed last year by Egypt that would have got Syria back part of the Golan Heights lost to Israel. He said that he did not do so because it would have also involved weakening his defense of the Palestinians' claims.

He said that 500,000 Lebanese and 150,000 Palestinian refugees have fled to Syria, putting a heavy burden on its resources.

"Historically, Syria and Lebanon formed one country and one people," he concluded. "We shall cut off the hand which will try

to undermine the integrity of this great [Syrian] people."

## Soviet Warning

BEIRUT, July 21 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union has threatened to cut off supply of spare parts for Syria's Soviet weapons and military equipment unless it pulls its troops out of Lebanon, well-informed Arab sources said here today.

The Kremlin also warned that it might withdraw experts working on secret, highly sophisticated military installations, the sources added.

## Israeli Comment

JERUSALEM, July 21 (UPI)—Mr. Assad's denunciation of the PLO shows that Israel was right to keep out of the Lebanese civil war, government sources said today.

They said that his speech blaming the PLO and other groups for the continued fighting in Lebanon only underscored the gap between Syria and the Palestinians.

## PIDE Goes Unrevenged

(Continued from Page 1)

military officials have had access to the files since the coup. The problem for the military is that many officers worked closely with PIDE in the past, especially during the colonial wars in Africa. Since the wars were primarily political, PIDE had a function.

A number of prominent military officers have had to defend themselves recently against accusations of collaboration of some kind or another with PIDE.

Since the late 1950s, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency reportedly worked closely with PIDE, exchanging information and training PIDE agents. Besides its regular agents, PIDE had a list of informers that reportedly reached the total of 20,000 in the last years of the dictatorship.

During the plotting for the 1974 coup, the conspirators known as the Armed Forces Movement, were continually worried about infiltration by PIDE agents and informers. The closeness between PIDE and the army made the chances for discovery high. The AFM, however, managed to put the PIDE off the trail and the coup surprised the secret police, who were busily rounding up Communists in advance of May Day when the government fell.

According to Gen. Ribeiro Faria, the government, since December, has released 63 former PIDE employees outright and 1,222 on bail. Of those released outright, three were informers, 5 were administrative clerks, 44 were prison guards, and 10 were trainees. Of those released on bail, 3 were former ministers linked to PIDE, 1,008 were agents, 204 were informers, 6 were administrative clerks, and 1 was a prison guard.

Gen. Ribeiro Faria did not report how many PIDE employees were still in jail, but other sources said that the number released was almost equal to the total that was in prison when the new commission began its work.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Murderer Given Life Term; Killed Four in Britain

OXFORD, England, July 21 (Reuters)—One of Britain's most wanted murderers, convicted among other charges of hanging a teen-age heiress in an underground hideout, was sentenced today to life for life.

Donald Neilson, 39, nicknamed "Black Panther" because he wore dark clothes and a black hood, was hunted for nearly a year by 500 detectives who took 60,000 statements from the public and were backed up by an administrative staff of 50 secretaries.

Neilson, the father of a teen-age girl, was found guilty here of murdering 17-year-old heiress Lesley White by hanging her with a piece of wire and of murdering three post office officials with shotgun blasts during robberies.

He was sentenced to 10 separate, concurrent jail terms—5 of life, 1 of 21 years and 4 of 10 years.

"In your case, life must mean life," the judge said. "If you are ever released from prison, it should only be on account of great age or infirmity."

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## From Pig Pen to Pig Factory

## Future of Soviet Agriculture: Industrializing the Farmers

By Peter Osnos

KRILYANSKOYE Soviet Moldavia, July 21 (UPI)—At the end of a rutted dirt road, past collective farm villages with ramshackle stone cabins, wandering chickens and tilling cows, stands a gleaming and silent vision of what the Kremlin hopes will be the future of Soviet agriculture—a vast pig factory.

Tens of thousands of pigs are bred, fed and slaughtered here in assembly-line style without ever leaving the premises or glimpsing sunlight. Ninety white-coated technicians, scrubbed daily with antiseptics to prevent contamination, shift the levers that make the mechanized life system function.

Even the odor is harnessed somehow and the surrounding air is purified.

Transforming rustic cooperatives and state farms into modern agro-industrial complexes like this has become a major objective of the Soviet leadership, searching as always for means to solve the country's permanent agricultural crisis.

The shift, which has been under way in Moldavia and several other places on an essentially experimental basis for more than a decade, was formally decreed by the Kremlin in a resolution last month. Industrialization, the Communist leadership said, should be the "main direction" of agriculture in the future—in a sense, marking the second collectivization of the Soviet countryside, moving farmers further from small holdings toward a state system.

Specialization Is Favored  
Instead of the multipurpose farms with herds of livestock as well as a variety of crops—regardless of desirability of old-style peasant settlements—the leadership is now pushing specialization as well as combining farms with factories that process the food products.

But rather than risk the dislocation, famine and unrest that accompanied Stalin's sweeping collectivizing drive of the 1930s, the new program has been distinctly low-key in the areas where it has been tried. The Kremlin's decree stresses that consolidation should be wholly voluntary—adding, however, that such changes are an "urgent necessity."

In the 6,000 farms where agro-industrial techniques have been applied, the leadership said, labor productivity has more than doubled and costs have been cut nearly in half. There are in all about 50,000 collective and state farms in the Soviet Union.

The Khrushchyov Association for Farm Production is an example of how the system is supposed to work—one of at least 10 such enterprises planned for Moldavia.

In this case, the economic manpower and fodder resources of 11 ordinary farms in the area were pooled in a single establishment. The result, officials assert, has been an increase in pork output in the first year from 1,500 tons of meat to about 3,200 tons.

Moreover, they say, scores of workers have been released for other activity who used to tend livestock, and the overall cost

per 100 pounds of pork is at a quarter of what it was.

The shareholding farms, which together put up 10 million rubles (about \$12 million at the official exchange rate) to build the combine, are still functioning mainly now to supply feed. Full investment will be repaid about three years, officials say, and future returns will depend on output.

Elsewhere in Moldavia, 40 poultry farms joined in a 20 egg production complex that cut out 10 times more eggs than farms did separately; 13 oilives have combined their olive groves and predict that by 1981 they be extracting far more from a 20 square miles of vegetable fruit fields than ever before; a massive grape farm is built its third year factory with net earned so far.

"The example of Moldavia said Soviet party chief Le Brezhnev in a speech last year "confirms that specialization, the concentration of production on the basis of farm cooperatives and agro-industrial integration is a sure way to . . . raise the productivity of agricultural production sharply."

With that sort of endorsement the parade is moving faster. Resistance to Change

The answer appears to be farm managers and regional bureaucrats, who have spent a developing complex along national lines, are reluctant to over again, particularly in those farms have been relatively successful.

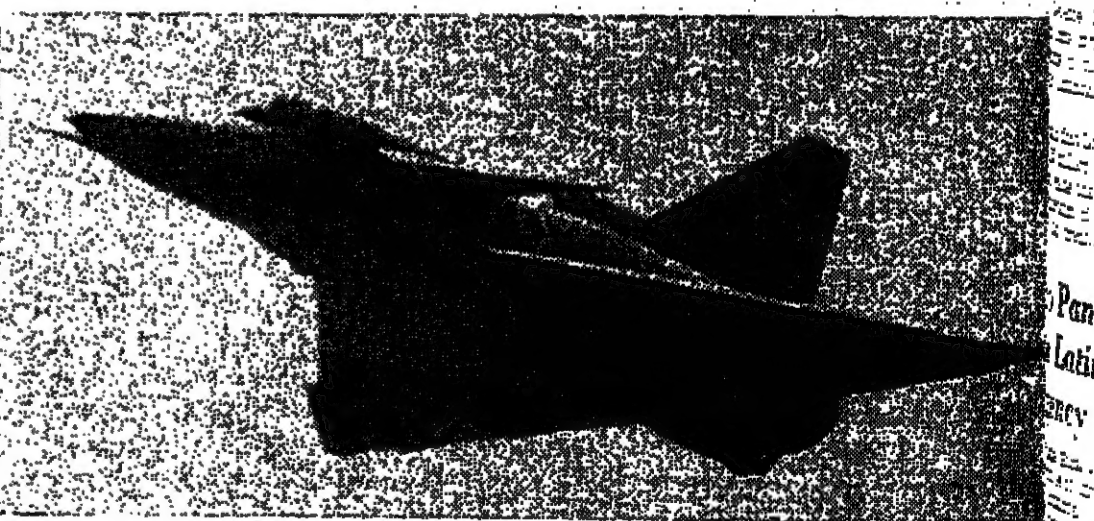
Another reason is that regions, less developed than fertile Moldavia, along the Romanian border, neither the funds nor the smelting to spare on reforms.

"The move to industrialize in animal husbandry," the director of an agricultural education program in Bashkir wrote recently, "revealed an acute lack of skilled workers and lack of solid knowledge mechanized production process on the part of specialists, veterinarians and especially mid-level managers."

Experts complain that for concentration have drawn up haphazardly and mistakes decisions were. Sensitive social problems overlooked, they said, sending farm laborers into style shift workers, moved little houses to apartments.

The clear message is specialization inadequately prepared could be worse than trying on as before—and Soviet food problems, the little leeway for failures.

India-Pakistan Envoy  
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, 21 (AP)—India and Pakistan changed ambassadors today, the first time since 1971, they broke diplomatic relations during the Bangladesh war, two neighbors re-established formal relations earlier this



NEW JET—The Israeli-built Kfir C-2 shown in a demonstration flight on Tuesday.

## Israel Unveils Improved Version of Fighter Plane

TEL AVIV, July 21 (UPI)—

Israel yesterday unveiled an improved version of its homemade combat fighter and Defense Minister Shimon Peres warned that

his forces can strike back at every "square kilometer" of enemy territory.

The new Mach 2.3 Kfir C-2 went on display at an air base as part of Air Force Day festivities that included a typhoon. It is the third generation of war planes that Israel began to produce when the French embargoed arms shipments to the Middle East after the 1967 Israeli-Arab

war. It is said to possess maneuverability of enemy.

"When Israel is called upon to deal with a threat spread over the 13 million square kilometers of the Arab world, it must make it clear that a square kilometer posing a threat to Israel faces an Israeli counter threat," Mr. Peres told newsmen who were receiving their wings at a ceremony.

## Greeks Warned On Turkish Ship

ANKARA, July 21 (AP)—

Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel was quoted today as declaring that any Greek intervention against a Turkish seismic vessel scheduled to sail to the Aegean Sea in the coming days would amount to "piracy."

"Those who engage in piracy can be dealt with accordingly," Mr. Demirel said in an interview in the Turkish daily Milliyet.

He pointed out that the dispute between Turkey and Greece is over the continental shelf of the Aegean, but that the high seas are open to traffic by any vessel of any nation.

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## Agri-clearing Way for Reform Bill

### Senate Panel Leaders Back Ford on Special Prosecutor

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—Senate panel leaders today broke a long-standing deadlock over legislation establishing a special prosecutor's office to handle Watergate-type crimes.

Leaders of the Senate Government Operations Committee, which is handling the Watergate bill, met for a four-hour session yesterday and gave their endorsement to a major change sought by the President to make the special prosecutor's office a permanent unit in the Justice Department, instead of having a temporary prosecutor appointed whenever the need arose.

The action clears the way for the bill to be passed later this week. The bill, which would establish a permanent special prosecutor's office in the Justice Department, is being handled by the Senate Government Operations Committee.

The bill would create a permanent special prosecutor's office in the Justice Department, instead of having a temporary prosecutor appointed whenever the need arose.

## Canada and Lockheed in \$1-billion Deal

OTTAWA, July 21 (AP)—The Canadian government today signed a \$1-billion contract to buy 100 Lockheed C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. It will be the largest single purchase in Canadian military history.

The deal, which will cost \$897 million of the \$1 billion, says that it is the largest international contract ever signed by the company. The rest of the contract will go for ground support equipment, training, and other services.

Robert Black, Lockheed board chairman, said after the signing ceremony that the company's world-wide reputation for technical competence, reliability, and cost-effectiveness is being shown by the company's ability to win such a large contract.

The Lockheed was chosen to supply the planes last November, despite the company's financial problems and the scandal stemming from millions of dollars in payoffs to promote sales in other countries.

## A Red Enclave in Thailand Is Run by 2 Governments

By David A. Andelman

BETONG, Thailand (UPI)—This is a town run by an arrangement. There are two governments in Betong. The government of Thailand, which has officials to stamp the passports of the increasingly troubled border with Malaysia, to run the police station and to direct traffic, and the hidden government run by "them"—the Communists.

Communists actually control the town and hundreds of square miles of jungle, rubber plantations and rice paddies around it. It is perhaps the most openly acknowledged Communist enclave in the non-Communist areas of Southeast Asia. It is run well, probably better than most of the rest of Thailand, according to many here. Now, though, as it has become a focus of the attention of the Thai and Malaysian governments, many believe that their placid way of life may vanish.

## Unesco Panel Supports Latin Press Agency

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 21 (UPI)—A committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization today approved the establishment of a Latin American and Caribbean news agency consortium of agencies.

Only Argentina abstained from voting at the regional intergovernmental conference on Communications Policies. Unesco was asked to help in preparing plans and feasibility studies for the agency, which will be the first of its kind in the region.

The Inter-American Press Association said it feared such an institution might lead to a restriction on freedom of the press in Latin America.

Sponsoring the proposal were: Guyana, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

Unesco Information Minister Guido Grossi, one of the sponsors of the proposal, said the agency "will be a truly representative institution of the governments and private interests of our region."

took no formal action, all but two of those present endorsed the change. Chairman Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and senior Republican Charles Percy of Illinois led those who indicated they would back the revised amendment.

## Original Provision

Under the bill reported out earlier by the committee, a temporary special prosecutor would have been appointed by the attorney general, or, if he declined, by the U.S. Court of Appeals here, to lead charges against the president, vice-president, and cabinet officers.

On Monday, Mr. Ford told Congress he objected to the method of appointment on constitutional and other grounds. Instead, he proposed that the bill be revised to create a permanent special prosecutor's office within the Justice Department, held by a man appointed by the president for three years, subject to Senate confirmation, and removable only for "extraordinary improprieties."

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Rep. Paul McCloskey Jr.



Rep. John Murphy

## 2 Congressmen Share Title For Most 1975 Trips Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—Two congressmen, Rep. John Murphy, a New York Democrat, and Rep. Paul McCloskey Jr., a California Republican, share the title of most-traveled member of Congress, according to a survey published by Congressional Quarterly.

Each made six overseas trips last year, although one of Mr. Murphy's trips was at his own expense.

The runners-up were Rep. Stephen Solarz and Rep. Samuel Stratton, both New York Democrats, who were among five congressmen who made five overseas trips last year. However, one of Mr. Stratton's trips, to Japan, was financed by Columbia University.

In an interview, Rep. Murphy said, "It's a responsibility of the Congress to be aware and knowledgeable of areas of great concern that require appropriated funds of the Congress and the country."

Rep. Stratton added, "You get a much better idea of what's going on abroad."

Both Rep. Murphy and Rep. Stratton said that their wives had accompanied them on one overseas trip last year, at no cost to themselves.

## Kissinger Trip May Be Altered

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger may expand his trip to Iran early next month to include Pakistan and Afghanistan, but he has shelved consideration of a Far East tour.

While the scheduling is still tentative, sources said today that Mr. Kissinger has trimmed the list that once included the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore as possibilities. He has also shortened his time abroad to a week.

Mr. Kissinger leaves today for the U.S. West Coast and a series of speeches. The visit to Tehran is due to begin Aug. 4, with the return to Washington planned for Aug. 11.

## FBI Post Filled

WASHINGTON, July 21 (Reuters)—Richard Held, agent in charge of the FBI's Chicago office, was named yesterday as the FBI's associate director to replace Nicholas Callahan, who was dismissed Friday.

That tells the whole story, doesn't it?" said the Rev. Salvatore Bugeja, a Roman Catholic missionary priest who looks after the Little Church, a primary school and a home for the destitute elderly. "Since the Malaysians pulled out there are more and more of those photographs. They are filling the vacuum."

Others in the town said that Communists were making the rounds regularly to collect taxes—as much as 3,000 baht (\$150), a month, from shopkeepers.

If a shopkeeper or rubber planter or restaurateur cannot pay, the Communists will often demand a son or even a daughter to be trained in their jungle camps.

"It's difficult to say how many here really support the Communists," a merchant said, "and of those who do support them, how many are doing it voluntarily?"

Those who came here built themselves a town and went into keeping small shops and trading mostly with the rubber plantations. Some bought plantations hiring Malays and Indians to work them.

"It was a nice place to live then," said one of them, a banker.

## For U.S. Women Under 50

### Mammography Cancer Test Is Defended

By Jane E. Brody

BETHESDA, July 21 (UPI)—Directors of breast cancer detection projects in the United States have defended the continued use of an X-ray examination called mammography to screen ostensibly healthy women below the age of 50 for breast cancer.

The directors, who spoke at a meeting organized by the National Cancer Institute here on Monday, said that mammography was finding a significant number of breast cancers among young women at an early stage when the disease is highly curable. Nearly half of these early cancers could not be found by physical examination and were detected only through mammography, they said.

The directors' remarks followed presentations of reports commissioned by the institute, one of which concluded that mammography screening should be discontinued among women under 50 because there was no evidence of life-saving benefits that could justify exposing the women to the risks of radiation.

There is no doubt that the life-saving value of mammography for women over 50 more than justifies the possible risks, they said.

At much higher doses than are used in mammography, exposure to radiation is known to increase women's risk of developing breast cancer. The question of whether repeated mammography among young women will cause the loss of as many lives from breast cancers as it saves was raised last year by Dr. John Ballar of the National Cancer Institute.

His concerns prompted the assignment of three outside reviews to determine the benefits and risks of mammography for women between the ages of 35 and 50.

The question is pending because currently more than 100,000 women in this age group are participating in a national breast cancer detection demonstration project at 27 centers sponsored by the National Cancer Institute.

## British Report Heavy Use of Concorde Flights

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—The super-sound Concorde is now so popular that passengers are being put on standby to fly on it, British Airways said today.

"We are delighted with the way it has gone, delighted with public acceptance and delighted with passenger reaction," said an airline spokesman looking back on Concorde's first six months in commercial operation.

The first flight of the Concorde from London to Bahrain was on Jan. 21, but its real test began on May 24 when British Airways and Air France began a five-day Concorde service to Dulles International Airport near Washington.

The occupancy rate on the Washington flight is now 92 per cent, with some flights fully booked. Despite the favorable passenger reaction to a plane that cuts the normal seven-hour transatlantic flying time in half, Concorde is losing money and will continue to do so until it is allowed to land at New York City's Kennedy International Airport.

## Senate Panel Votes Delay on B-1 Decision

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday voted 15 to 14 to delay a final production decision on the B-1 bomber until February, 1977.

"I'm delighted by the decision, which is bound to save substantial sums of money," said Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., sponsor of an amendment to delay the B-1 production decision from November until after January.

Sen. Proxmire commented after a meeting of the committee, which is working on a bill of about \$18.7 billion in defense spending through Sept. 30 of next year.

## U.S. Accused by Former Aide Of Neglecting Sea Law Talks

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—A former top U.S. representative to the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has charged the Ford administration with "a failure of leadership" in these negotiations and with having violated U.S. treaty obligations.

John Norton Moore, previously the second-ranking official in the delegation to the conference, said in an interview that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "has given only minimal attention to the law of the sea negotiations, and during the more than three years I was associated with the effort his principal involvement was to deliver two speeches on the subject."

But he did not deny that President Ford's signature on a bill extending U.S. fishing limits to 200 miles had been a treaty violation. Mr. Moore and all other officials interviewed maintained that the bill, when put into effect in March, 1977, would violate the 1958 Geneva conventions on fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas.

Session Resumes Aug. 2

The current round of the sea-law conference is set to resume in New York on Aug. 2, with about 1,500 representatives from 156 countries participating. The round began in Caracas in 1974.

At stake in the negotiations are naval transit rights through straits, the rights of nations to fishery stocks and oil reserves off their shores, access to copper and nickel from the deep seabed, pollution and scientific research. The conference has reached the point of working on a single draft treaty text with over 400 articles, but diplomats do not expect that a final treaty can be concluded in less than a year.

Mr. Moore, who is now director of the Center for Oceans Law and Policy at the University of Virginia, and a number of his colleagues still working on the issue in government insisted that there was what they called a leadership vacuum in the administration on the conference. They also warned that this vacuum could lead to

is not yet known where the kinds of cancer detected in the 10-year-old HIP study were of the same minimal, highly curable nature as are now being detected by mammography. Therefore, the failure of the HIP study to demonstrate benefit to young women may not be relevant to the current projects.

It is not known with certainty how many of the very early breast cancers now found only by mammography would have remained dormant for years and perhaps indefinitely, and thus their detection and treatment would present more hazard than benefit to the women involved.

The risk of inducing breast cancer at the very low levels of radiation used in mammography is unknown. The only existing risk data involve radiation doses 50 to 100 times higher and it is not known whether the data can be accurately extrapolated to derive an estimate of hazard at much lower radiation levels.

In the demonstration project, as of March, 1976, 258,000 women had been screened, and 836 cases of cancer detected, including 323 in women under age 50. More than two-thirds of the cancers were highly curable cases where the disease had not spread beyond the breast. This is a much higher percentage of patients than are ordinarily found to have early breast cancer at the time of surgery.

In making this determination the organizations will have to weigh relatively few facts and a much greater number of uncertainties. These factors, as presented here, include the following:

The study on which the demonstration project was based showed no life-saving benefit of mammography to women under age 50, whereas for women over 50 deaths from breast cancer were reduced by more than 40 per cent as a result of screening. This study was conducted among 62,000 women who were members of the Health Insurance Plan of New York City.

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## Bill to Permit Liner U.S. Sale For Use as Hotel

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—The House passed a bill this week to allow the liner United States, the largest and fastest passenger ship ever built in the United States, to be sold for use as a floating hotel.

The Commerce Department, which owns the vessel, is paying a fee of \$63,000 to berth it at Norfolk, Va. The 1,000-passenger ship has not been operated since 1969.

The House Merchant Marine Committee said that the Commerce Department has been unable to sell the ship because prospective owners who would operate it as a seagoing vessel could not meet financial requirements. Allowing it to be sold for use as a floating hotel would expand the list of prospective buyers, the committee said.

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## 167th SALT Session

GENEVA, July 21 (UPI)—U.S. and Soviet nuclear negotiators met today for 1 hour 40 minutes in their 167th session at the current round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

## U.S. Accused by Former Aide Of Neglecting Sea Law Talks

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—A former top U.S. representative to the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has charged the Ford administration with "a failure of leadership" in these negotiations and with having violated U.S. treaty obligations.

John Norton Moore, previously the second-ranking official in the delegation to the conference, said in an interview that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "has given only minimal attention to the law of the sea negotiations, and during the more than three years I was associated with the effort his principal involvement was to deliver two speeches on the subject."

But he did not deny that President Ford's signature on a bill extending U.S. fishing limits to 200 miles had been a treaty violation. Mr. Moore and all other officials interviewed maintained that the bill, when put into effect in March, 1977, would violate the 1958 Geneva conventions on fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas.

Session Resumes Aug. 2

The current round of the sea-law conference is set to resume in New York on Aug. 2, with about 1,500 representatives from 156 countries participating. The round began in Caracas in 1974.

At stake in the negotiations are naval transit rights through straits, the rights of nations to fishery stocks and oil reserves off their shores, access to copper and nickel from the deep seabed, pollution and scientific research. The conference has reached the point of working on a single draft treaty text with over 400 articles, but diplomats do not expect that a final treaty can be concluded in less than a year.

Mr. Moore, who is now director of the Center for Oceans Law and Policy at the University of Virginia, and a number of his colleagues still working on the issue in government insisted that there was what they called a leadership vacuum in the administration on the conference. They also warned that this vacuum could lead to

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## Obituaries

### Ivan Morris, Linguist, Writer, A Leader of Amnesty Group

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT).—Ivan Morris, 50, a linguist, writer, translator, critic and former chairman of the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures at Columbia University, died of a heart attack Monday in Bologna, Italy.

At the time of his death, Mr. Morris was chairman of the U.S. section of Amnesty International, a London-based human rights organization that works for the release of "prisoners of conscience," those held for political and religious reasons in countries around the world. He had helped to found the U.S. section in 1965.

Over the years, he edited and translated many Japanese works both classic and contemporary, including Yukio Mishima's "The Temple of the Golden Pavilion," in 1959.

Mr. Morris's own works included "Nationalism and the Right Wing

in Japan," "The World of the Shining Prince: Court Life in Ancient Japan," which won Britain's Duff Cooper literary award in 1965, "The Pillow Book Puzzles" and "The Nobility of Failure: Tragic Heroes in the History of Japan," published last year.

#### Mikhail Menshikov

MOSCOW, July 21 (UPI).—Mikhail Menshikov, 73, the Soviet ambassador to the United States during the last years of the Eisenhower administration, died of a heart attack Monday in Moscow, the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya said today.

The newspaper said Mr. Menshikov, who was also a candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist party and a former foreign trade minister, suffered "a long and grave illness." He became ambassador to the United States in 1958. In 1961, he was mysteriously called home and there was speculation at the time that he had fallen out of favor with the late Premier Nikita Khrushchev, who had just visited the United States.

#### Wilfrid Fleischer

SOLLENTUNA, Sweden, July 21 (UPI).—Wilfrid Fleischer, 73, a U.S. newspaperman, author and radio correspondent, died in his home in Stockholm on July 18.

Mr. Fleischer was the managing editor of the Japan Advertiser, a major English-language newspaper in the Far East before World War II. He was also a correspondent of The New York Times in Japan between 1923 and 1925 and later of the New York Herald Tribune.

In 1940, when the Japanese forced the sale of the Japan Advertiser, Mr. Fleischer moved to Washington, where he covered the White House and the State Department for the New York Herald Tribune and commented regularly on political events in radio broadcasts for the American Broadcasting Co.



TARGET—Police stand guard outside MPLA headquarters in Angola after the bombing.

### MPLA Headquarters in Lisbon Is Bombed

LISBON, July 21 (AP).—A powerful bomb explosion gutted the headquarters here last night of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), a police official said.

The explosion, which ripped through the three-story structure in the center of the capital shortly before midnight, shook surrounding buildings and could

be heard nearly 10 miles away. No injuries were reported. The offices of the MPLA had been closed since relations between Portugal and its former African colony were cut in May. The blast occurred several days

after the departure of an Angolan delegation that was here for informal talks aimed at re-establishing relations.

A major strain on the ties between Lisbon and Angola's Marxist government has been the presence in Portugal of about 800,000 refugees who fled Angola during the civil war that broke out shortly before its independence last November.

Police said they had no evidence linking the Angolan refugees with yesterday's bombing.

#### Niger Envoy Resigns

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI).—President Ford this week accepted the resignation of L. Douglas Heck as U.S. ambassador to Niger. The White House said the effective date of the resignation had not been determined and no successor had been chosen.

#### 60 Newsmen in World Said Jailed or Missing

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 21 (Reuters).—Amnesty International said here yesterday that more than 60 journalists were in jail or had disappeared in a total of 20 countries as of last week.

The London-based organization, which seeks to aid political prisoners, said in a document circulated at a UNESCO-sponsored conference that, among other countries, Indonesia had detained 21 journalists, India 7, the Soviet Union 6 and Yugoslavia 4.

#### Agriculture Aide Appointed in Russia

MOSCOW, July 21 (Reuters).—The Soviet government today announced the appointment of Lev Kuznetsov as a deputy agriculture minister.

His appointment, the second of a deputy minister in two months, follows a purge of the ministry as a result of last year's bad harvest.

### But Denies Specific Accord

### U.S. Confirms Discussions On Aid for Italy and Reds

WASHINGTON, July 21 (Reuters).—The United States, Britain, France and West Germany have held general discussions on whether to withhold loans from Italy if Communists enter its Cabinet, the State Department said today.

But department spokesman Robert Fumess denied there was any specific agreement among the four powers to withhold aid from Italy. U.S. officials did not rule out, however, that an informal understanding or common consensus had been reached in the talks in Puerto Rico last month.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was quoted here on Saturday as having said the four countries agreed not to participate in a loan rescue operation for Italy if Communists were included in the Cabinet that is now being formed.

Mr. Fumess denied other re-

ports that said the four countries had agreed on a formal pact that would condemn Communist participation at the substate level in Italy.

The United States has long opposed any Communist participation in the Italian government on the grounds that it would undermine NATO.

U.S. officials noted that West Germany, Britain and France had all denied the position attributed to Mr. Schmidt by the reports.

#### Russia Condemns Policy

MOSCOW, July 21 (UPI).—Soviet Union today branded "a flagrant violation" of Helsinki agreement the report understanding between the United States, West Germany, France and Britain to deny loans to Italy if Communists join its next Cabinet.

### Italian Urge to Smoke at Movies Is Less Than Burning Sensation

ROME, July 21 (WP).—During the customary break halfway through the film, the crowd surged into the lobby of the cinema to light up.

The pause lasted only a few minutes, but the docility with which the audience filed back to their seats was strong evidence that Italians have accepted with surprisingly good grace a new law that bans smoking in almost all public places.

On June 2, a government decree made effective a November 1975 law that bans smoking in theaters, cinemas, hospitals, schools, waiting rooms in train, bus and air terminals, museums, dance halls, nightclubs, libraries and art galleries, with exceptions tied to strict regulations for ventilation and air-conditioning systems.

Despite considerable publicity for the law, however, government officials and cinema managers were pessimistic. Italians are well known for flagrant disregard of regulations—taxes and traffic lights, for example—of which they do not approve.

In tea rooms and restaurants, which have been exempted from the law reportedly because of owner pressure, the situation was less acute. And in many theaters and most hospitals, waiting rooms and museums the prohibition already existed. "The major difference now is that we can fine transgressors, whereas before we were helpless," a Ministry of Health official said.

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## News Analysis

U.S. Weapons Move in Africa  
as Debatable Value to Allies

By David R. Ottaway

DIS ABABA, July 21 (WP).—The United States is moving its arms race in black Africa, plans to provide more than 100 million worth of weaponry to three countries with hostile neighbors.

An announced purpose of the African policy based primarily on the sale of arms is to counter the expanding influence of the Soviet Union in the wake of the Angolan civil war. There is a serious risk that the United States may soon be involved again in an indirect confrontation with the Soviet Union, this time in the horn of Africa over the strategic importance of the Red Sea.

Furthermore, there is a deep rift in relations between the United States and its main ally in the eastern horn of Africa, Ethiopia, which is striving to establish its credibility with the East. The rift is continuing to be deepened by the Ethiopian military council's severing ties with the United States.

**3 Arms Deals**  
The Ford administration is now negotiating three separate arms deals with Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, which together could amount to \$325 million in the sale of aircraft, tanks and other equipment.

There is a new urgency to the arms race in the Red Sea, the result of the Israeli raid on the port of Aden, the deterioration of relations between Kenya and Uganda and the fact that Ethiopia is scheduled to obtain \$200 million worth of arms at the end of the next fiscal year. It has recently contracted to buy 12 jet fighters for \$75 million. Zaire is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of about \$100 million of military equipment, including aircraft, tanks and other equipment.

Officials in Africa are noting the new policy on the part of the Soviet Union in the wake of the Soviet arms buildup in Somalia, Uganda and Angola. In each case, they argue, the Soviet Union is responding to a steady growth in the arms race in each of the Soviet-backed countries. In each case, they insist, is Washington initiating an arms race. Somalia has the biggest tank force of any black African country. Before the Israeli raid, it had more tanks and jets than Tanzania and Angola combined, and Angola has received an estimated \$200 million in Soviet arms, the largest single buildup on the continent in the last year.

In comparison, the countries in the United States are selling Ethiopia, Kenya and Zaire have weapons that are far inferior to their rivals. U.S. diplomats in Kenya has one of the smallest armies; Ethiopia a 1-3 disadvantage in tanks and 1-6 in armored personnel carriers to Somalia; Zaire has far fewer armored vehicles than Angola and no air defense.

Western military experts, however, doubt that the real test of African armies can be judged by simply counting and aircraft. Just as much as they are training logistics disciplines, they say.

estimates are that a war between Somalia and Ethiopia would cost \$1 billion.

**EC UN Dues**  
ould Rise 50%,  
nel Suggests

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., 21 (AP).—Experts here have estimated an increase of more than 50 per cent in UN dues paid by the oil-rich countries that raised prices more than two years ago.

UN Committee on Contributions recommended that the nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development pay 2.01 per cent of total assessed UN costs, this year up from 1.53 per cent.

United States pays 35 per cent of the budget, or \$33.2 million this year. This is the maximum for any country fixed by the General Assembly, and committee recommended that it be unchanged.

commented that the assessment of the three Soviet members, the Soviet Union, Byelorussia and the Ukraine, be reduced by 15.14 per cent to 1.14 per cent.



SPAIN PROTEST—Citizens of Llerida, in northern Spain, dumped tons of produce in the local marketplace and burned it to show discontent with high food prices.

## Minority in a Minority

## The Dilemma of White Moderates in Rhodesia

By Bernard Weinraub

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 21 (NYT).—In a sprawling white-brick home in a southern suburb of Salisbury, a pregnant woman sat at dinner idly picking over her food.

"I could leave tomorrow, I could just pack up and leave," she said, starting at her husband, a local businessman and prominent moderate here. "I want to have the baby and get out. I really do."

He looked at her and said evenly: "We just built this house. Where on earth can we go? England? South Africa? Look, what can we do?"

"What we can do is leave," she said. "Look, I'm just frightened. I'm scared."

It is an anxious and melancholy time for white moderates in Rhodesia, a minority within a minority, a restless group that seeks almost poignantly, to face the future with a tremor of optimism.

"We've got to be optimistic, there's no other way, but honestly there seems so little future, and one can't see ahead," said Tim Gibbs, a 37-year-old farmer who heads the moderate Rhodesia party, the main white opposition to Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front.

"In my own family," he went on, "the three most highly qualified members have left—an insurance broker in London, a civil engineer in Tehran and a relative with a degree in agriculture who works in Vancouver. This is the real threat—the young people, the moderates, are leaving. It's the uncertainty more than anything else."

Although the key figure in the Rhodesian drama remains Mr. Smith—who insists that black majority rule is out of the question—a vocal and somewhat nervous set of white groups has emerged to counter the Prime Minister, to offer alternatives.

But views differ widely among Western military strategists as to its importance to the West.

**Rebels Hit 2 Cars**  
In North Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 21 (AP).—Black nationalist guerrillas have raked two cars with machine-gun fire in ambushes on the main road between South Africa and the Victoria Falls, security chiefs announced today.

A white motorist was seriously injured in one of the attacks. Another man and his 9-month-old son were slightly injured in a shooting on a second car, the security chiefs said.

The ambushes were the first signs that Soviet-armed black guerrillas are operating in northern Matabeleland in the north-west of Rhodesia.

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## Barriers Slowly Eroded

## Irish Catholic Church Found Losing Influence

By Peter I. Kilborn

DUBLIN, July 21 (NYT).—Ireland's powerful Roman Catholic Church, in sometimes striking and sometimes subtle ways, is losing its grip on how the Irish manage their family lives and govern their impoverished agrarian republic.

Catholicism is stronger here than anywhere outside the Vatican itself. Ninety-five per cent of the Irish are baptized members of the Catholic Church, and 90 per cent of all Irish Catholics go to mass at least once a week. Each town with barely more than 1,000 inhabitants has its priest, its church, and its church-controlled school.

Nevertheless, the anti-clerical currents of the open society that inundated most Western countries years ago have begun to seep through Ireland's once-impenetrable barriers of religion and tradition.

More and more, the Irish privately violate the Catholic morality they profess. And for the first time in the 54 years of independence, government leaders are challenging the close relationship of the church and the state.

**Self-Image Questioned**  
"Ireland at the moment is going through a powerful reassessment of its national identity," said Bishop Cahal Daly of the Midlands Diocese of Ardagh and a leading thinker among the 32 bishops who rule the church. "The whole of our self-image has come to be called into question."

Behind the soul-searching is fear. There is fear that the terrorism in the Protestant-dominated British province of Northern Ireland, a terrorism drifting southward in recent hotel bombings and the kidnapping of a leading businessman last year, will overwhelm the Irish Republic unless the close identification of the state with the church can somehow be severed.

There is fear as well that the Irish economy is going from bad to unbearable. By some important criteria, the country is little better off today than the poorest nations of southern Europe.

Unemployment, the severest in Europe, keeps growing. The state's success in attracting multinational companies, often with generous tax concessions, has been washed out by the failures of other industries. Emigration, the traditional solution to unemployment and overpopulation, has stalled for the first time in memory, and Ireland is now facing a population boom.

Reformers, both outside and inside the church, argue that the decline will not stop until the country's birth rate is brought into balance with the jobs available. That will not happen, they say, until the church degrades large families.

Officially, Ireland is independent.

dent of the church. Its currency, its buildings, its legislative proceedings, for example, have no religious symbols. Three years ago, Ireland excised a clause from its Constitution recognizing the "special position" of the church "as the guardian of the faith professed by a majority of the citizens."

And yet, the church and its influence are everywhere. Statues of the Virgin Mary overlook roads entering many villages. In an otherwise secular variety store in Longford, the town where Bishop Daly resides, the only souvenirs available are religious, mostly plastic virgins and plastic priests encased in plastic globes.

Primary schools are state-owned but largely run by the church. Secondary schools are church-owned and controlled but largely state-financed. A few books, magazines and movies are

banned. You cannot buy Playboy in Ireland or see "Last Tango in Paris."

Only 7.5 per cent of married women work. They are meant, instead, to stay home rearing the children, who grow up to find that they cannot get jobs.

Legislators, except for those from the country's few liberal cosmopolitan constituencies, risk political oblivion if they act against the guidance offered from the pulpit.

Still, church control is ebbing. While the sale of contraceptives is forbidden, doctors can prescribe pills provided they're called "cycle regulators." Family planning clinics cannot sell contraceptives, but they can give them away, then solicit a "contribution."

Divorce and remarriage are banned. But by bending church and state law and by taking a trip to Britain, some Irish nationals have been able to divorce, remarry and return to the country. Irish women go to Britain for abortions.

"The main harm," said Conor Cruise O'Brien, the minister for posts and telegraphs and a self-described agnostic, "is not that the church is tyrannical and overbearing, but that people tend to give lip service to things they don't believe in very much."

The church itself is showing signs of internal weakness. It has become harder to recruit priests to run the churches and to teach in the schools. In Dublin, the church receives one marriage annulment application a day; so it is now asking couples to wait three months before marrying.

The church-state debate has gone on for years, and in some areas church influence has receded. But the fundamental relationship between church and state remains unchanged. The state helps the church enforce the church's moral codes.

**Tokyo Newsman**  
Is Found Guilty

TOKYO, July 21 (NYT).—The Tokyo High Court reversed a lower court verdict yesterday and sentenced a former reporter of Japan's major newspaper, Mainichi Shimbun, to four months in prison with a year's stay of execution on charges of illegally obtaining secret Foreign Ministry documents.

The case concerned the leakage of three classified documents by a Foreign Ministry employee to the reporter in connection with closed negotiations between the U.S. and Japanese governments on the return of Okinawa to the Japanese administration, realized in 1972.

The law forbids civil servants to leak government secrets and stipulates penalties for anyone instigating or abetting the leakage of state secrets.

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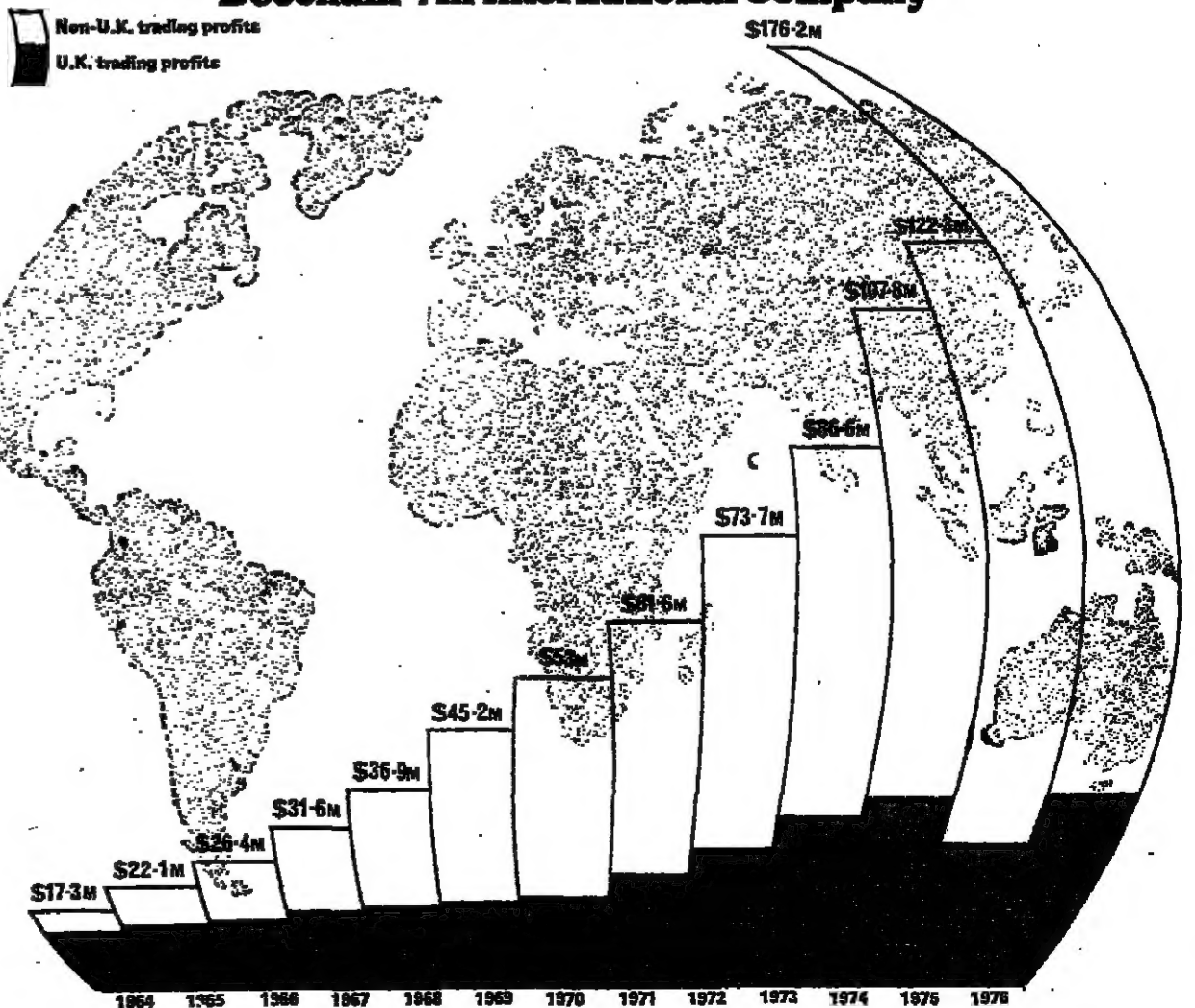
So what are the highlights of 1975/76?

\* World-wide sales: \$1,011.4 million. Up by \$232.4 million, or 29.8 per cent, on 1974/75.

\* Trading profit: \$196.2 million. Up by \$53.9 million, or 44.1 per cent, on 1974/75.

\* Pre-tax profit: \$162.8 million. Up by \$52.3 million, or 47.3 per cent, on 1974/75.

## Beecham—An International Company



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## Those Libyan Exports

Libya, of course, exports oil—in considerable quantities and at substantial profit. But that is not the only commodity that the land of vast deserts, the land of Col. Moamer Qadhafi, ships to the world at large. Terror is another export. Arms for assorted rebels, revolution for governments which Col. Qadhafi does not approve, multiscale assassinations and large-scale encouragement for those who fight against things as they are.

For it is not easy to pin down the causes which Libya actually endorses. A kind of Moslem holy war may be the core, but religious doctrine does not seem to bulk as large as political extremism in Col. Qadhafi's goals. Egypt and the Sudan, for example, have just made an agreement for mutual defense—and there can be little doubt that the defense is against Libya, which is accused by President Gaafar Numeiri of Sudan of an attempt to overthrow his regime.

Both Egypt and the Sudan are predominantly Moslem—Cairo has long been the center of Moslem theology; the Sudan, in a long and bloody struggle, put down opposition by Christian and animist tribes. Moreover, Saudi Arabia affirms its ties with Egypt and the Sudan, and its King Khalid is the descendant of leaders in a revival of austere religion that swept Arabia.

To be sure, those who preach jihad, or crusades, can be ruthless to those of their own faith who are less responsive to the call of a holy war. This was true among the Saudis and of el-Mahdi, who led the Sudanese uprising against Egypt toward the end of the last century. But Col. Qadhafi has also exported arms to Irish Catholics and his distinct preference, among Moslems, is for the politically radical, as in Lebanon.

In any case, Libya's influence has been widespread and disruptive. It is not a subject on which any country can afford to be complacent. When—and if—serious attention is paid to the issue of international terrorism, the role of Libya will have to be considered, as a training ground, arsenal and place of refuge for those who commit acts of terror.

Nevertheless, as the concord among Egypt, the Sudan and Saudi Arabia demonstrates, the most urgent problem posed by Libya confronts the Arab community and the Moslem world. Very few leaders there wish to see Islam reshaped in Col. Qadhafi's image; most fear the effects of his acts of intervention. And if there is to be stability in Islam—stability that would mean peace in many troubled areas of the world—the Libyan problem will have to be resolved or, at the very least, contained.

## Lebanese Disintegration

Something about civil unrest in Lebanon has always seemed to bring out a distortion in Washington's perspective. The Marines dispatched by President Eisenhower in 1958 landed on the Beirut beaches, guns at the ready, to be greeted only by cheerful and eager hawkers of trinkets and soft drinks. President Ford grabbed for the headlines at an important moment of his primary election campaign last month by ordering an official evacuation, while in Beirut, relatively few resident Americans bothered to accept the departure facilities and went on fending for themselves.

"Why should we leave now, after sticking it out a whole year?" asked the wife of a professor at the American University of Beirut a few days ago. Another evacuation effort has been "canceled." Perhaps the most striking point is the tenacity and loyalty of so many resident Americans determined to remain to the end among their Lebanese friends.

The 110-year-old American University is even managing to function academically. Some 1,500 students from across the Arab world—just under half the normal enrollment—recently started their second-semester studies. No less than five different and hostile militia groups man positions and exchange gunfire around the university's campus; yet all seem willing, so far, to respect the neutrality of the college grounds. Ironies abound through Lebanon's death throes. Seeking security measures for a

proposed overland convoy of evacuees, U.S. authorities on the spot turned to the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization—the one faction in the conflict which this country has never recognized. The closest safe haven for nervous Americans is Syria, long the most implacable enemy of U.S. peacemaking efforts on Israel's frontiers. And in southern Lebanon, where terrorist raids against Israeli border settlements once were nightly dangers, sick and hungry Lebanese refugees now line up patiently for treatment in field hospitals and supply depots assembled by the Israelis just inside their territory.

With Syrian armed forces in control of two-thirds of Lebanon, predominantly Christian rightist militias have been able to seize the offensive from their coastal enclaves. It is the strongly armed Palestinian forces, and their leftist Lebanese allies, who are now feeling the heaviest pressure of combat. Outsiders—France, the United States, the Soviet Union, the UN secretary-general, even the Arab League and various Arab countries individually—all have investigated whether they have any capabilities for meaningful intervention to end the fighting, and all seem to have concluded that they do not. Turn by its pent-up inter-communal hatreds and converted into a battlefield between its twin occupiers—Syria and the Palestinians—Lebanon would seem to be writing its own obituary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Landing on Mars

Cosmic vistas that at the same time exult, bewilder and humble the human mind are opened up by the perfect landing on Mars of the American Viking spacecraft, whose instruments are already transmitting pictures and data back to earth over 200 million miles away. Congratulations, indeed heartfelt homage, to America's completely unrivalled space technology, and to all those qualities of enterprise, vision, patriotic endeavor and organizing ability that made this triumph possible.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The inch-perfect landing on Mars is a stupendous achievement almost too marvelous for words. This peaceful mission in quest of knowledge is a stirring tribute to America in Bicentennial year. If the staggering inventiveness that went into Viking was turned to solving some of the pressing problems here on earth, what couldn't be achieved?

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

The definition on the first pictures beamed back to earth is fantastically good. All the delay and the rescheduling of possible locations for touchdown have been worth it.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

### The Price of Gold

In the short term the first losers are those who stood to benefit from the International

Monetary Fund's trust fund, to be financed through the proceeds of the gold sales, namely developing countries in greatest financial need. It must be an open question whether the IMF can now proceed with the whole program of 16 auctions without totally defeating the object of the exercise.

The Americans and others who have successfully campaigned for the diminution of the role of gold in the international monetary system have been vindicated by events. For a variety of reasons, gold has shown a short-term price volatility which must somewhat have undermined its fundamental virtue as a stable medium of exchange. It is very doubtful, however, if even this experience will remove from men's minds an even greater distrust of man-made money.

—From the Times (London).

Russia, like South Africa, is in bad balance of payments trouble; and if nobody wants gold, Russia will find it difficult to repeat the huge purchases of grain from the West which have replaced poor harvests in recent years.

The United States, the main advocate of gold price auctions, may now wonder whether the International Monetary Fund should change its strategy. The fall in the gold price is certainly not going to make the standard of living of black South Africans any better, or help to abate racial violence.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

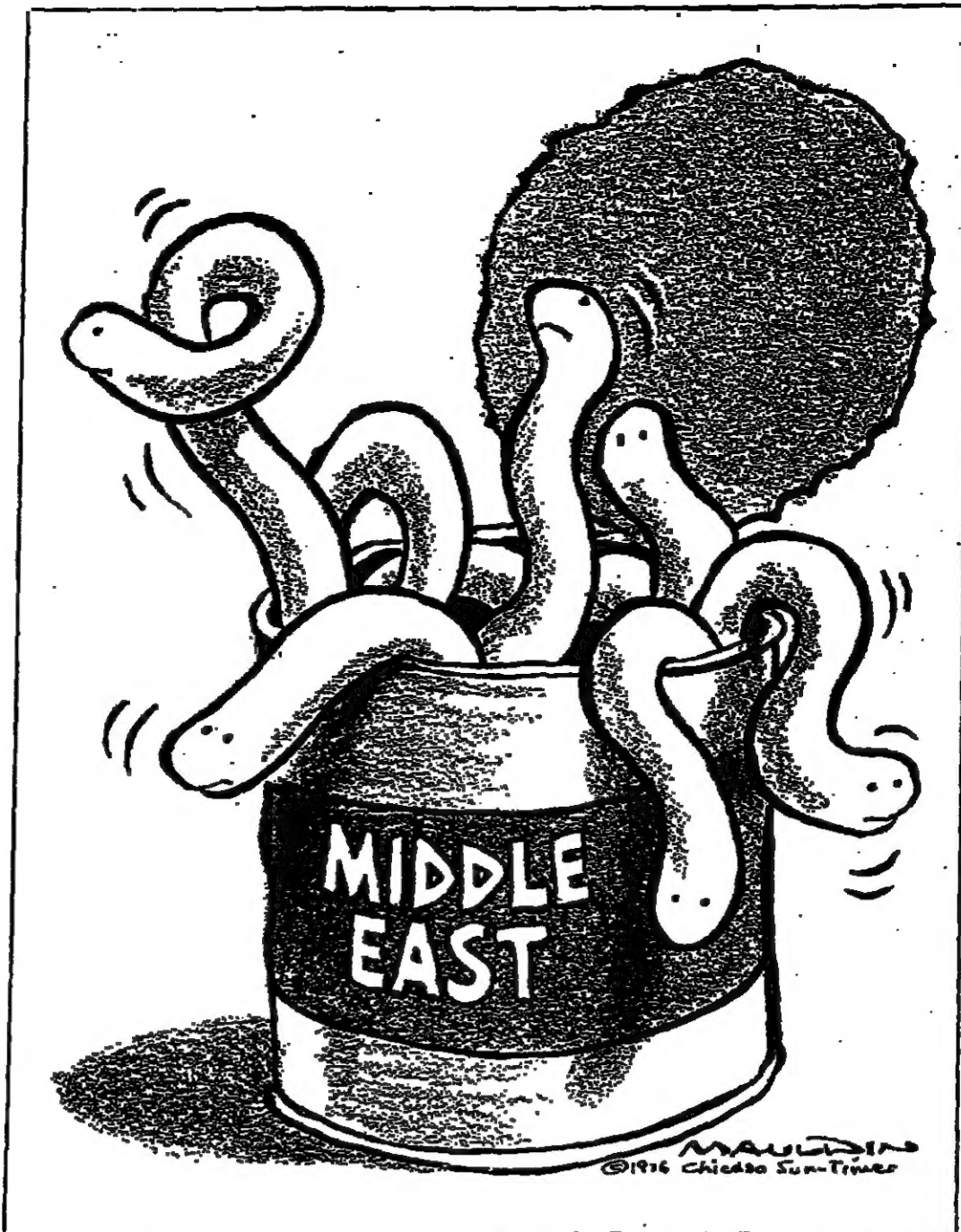
July 22, 1901

LONDON—Joseph Conrad, whose novel "The Inheritors" has just been published by Heinemann, is decidedly a personality. One wonders how a Polish sailor acquired such a beautiful linguistic style. He is full of admiration for the infinite variety and possibility of the English language, which he believes to be immeasurably superior to the French tongue.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 22, 1926

LONDON—Said Lloyd George at the Crystal Palace: "The most horrible war is still to come unless youth refuses the idea that wars are part of the grim essence of civilization. During my lifetime there have been six great wars, including the greatest ever waged, and we have still not got away from the idea that, disagreeable as it may be, it is a part of the machinery of life."



## Court Intrigue in Peking

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—An ancient court intrigue now being played out in Peking, with Mao pictured as the helpless captive of his own ambition, provides the latest addition to the Chinese political repertoire. The radicals are using the press to suggest that Mao's recent retirement from public functions represents an attempt by conservative officials to grab the reins of power from his hands. In a historical article clearly intended as an allegory of the present, they denounce a conservative clique which 2,000 years ago used an emperor's illness "as a pretext to force him to abdicate." They recall another occasion when the king became a "figurehead." They were indignant over the conservatives' claim that the central Palace Guard—synonymous with today's security police—remained "under the emperor's personal command." On the contrary, they explain, the emperor had lost control both of the army and the Palace Guard to his enemies.

How close are the parallels between then and now? The radicals have in recent years repeatedly exaggerated the strength of their adversaries, using historical polemics of this kind to warn the public of what might happen rather than to describe something that has already happened. But the line between the present and the future, between warning and description, has often been very thin. We know now that there have been several periods during which Mao was virtually powerless in the face of moderate officials who sought to restrain his radical leanings. It could be happening again—if it has not already happened.

### Allegory and Analogy

The article appears in the English-language Peking Review, which often carries unattributed reprints from the Chinese press. The use of allegory and historical analogy, which reached its height in the Chinese press last year during the radical campaign against Teng Hsiao-ping, who was then the country's chief administrator, has been largely abandoned since he was overthrown earlier this year. It was no longer necessary to disguise the target. This new recourse to double meanings suggests that they are aimed at some new target, which to judge from other hints in the Peking press recently, could be none other than Teng's successor, Premier Huo Kuo-feng. But he is not alone, and although it has not been possible to identify the others, the article provides some of the necessary clues.

The article in the Peking Review objects to attempts by ancient "provincial governors"—the code word for today's first party secretaries in charge of the various provinces—to carve out for themselves independent kingdoms which could defy the central government. The "warlords" whom the article denounces have presented China with this kind of problem for 2,000 years—most recently during the cultural revolution, when first party secretaries defied Peking's more radical directives. The first secretaries usually also held the posts of military commanders in charge of their own provinces, or they enjoyed the close support of the military, who often looked askance at the radical antics. The Peking Review now suggests that this alliance between the party secretaries and the military has been revived in

order to rob the radicals of Mao's legacy.

The governors, it says, formed a clique of warlords, and were supported by "haughty soldiers and fierce generals." They treated the troops as their private property, and they "turned a deaf ear to central government orders." The governors relied on the military forces they controlled to support each other and to oppose the government in the 3d century B.C., the article says. But this, again, is what happened several times during the cultural revolution, and what is happening to some extent today. Certainly the first party secretaries are trying to follow a more moderate policy now than the radicals demand, and seem to have the support of the military moderates in many—but not all—areas. The article denounces "the provincial governors who had entrenched themselves in their domains," obviously aiming at the province party secretaries who were ousted during the cultural revolution and have since returned to their posts.

### Radical Fears

Then there were "the consorts"—originally the palace officials who guarded the emperor and in time became a close-knit political group which, the article explains, took over the political, economic and military powers of the central government. The description fits "those in power in the party who take the capitalist road"—the unnamed "high officials" who are now being denounced in the Peking press every day for perverting Mao's policies. To increase their own power, the consorts then expanded the Palace Guard from the 2,000 men as originally authorized to 150,000, and thus came to hold the emperors "under their thumb." They manipulated the appointment and removal of ministers and "could even depose an emperor or install a new one"—which is what with "Chang Mao" in mind, the article is about.

The radicals fear that an alliance made up of high officials in Peking, party secretaries in the provinces, and military commanders, could usurp Mao's authority and use it to establish a conservative Communist regime. The consorts "included with the force of numbers in discipline," they note, and the central government lost control over the military. "Who was to command the troops?"

## Letters

### 'Response to Terror'

Apparently at a loss to formulate a convincing argument in defense of the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport, The New York Times editorial, "Response to Terror" (JULY 21) discusses the issue with more talk about "lawlessness in Lebanon" than about the raid itself. How else should your readers understand the juxtaposition of these two unrelated subjects?

It is perhaps ironic that the most level-headed comment on the entire episode came not from the legally constituted democratic states, which uphold the rule of law, but from those whom The New York Times among others has often referred to as terrorists.

I have in mind the statement by the spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (JULY 15) which described

There was only one way to change the situation in which the country was carved up by warlords and to insure national stability: "The central government must choose people who could be trusted to command the army."

Thus the three centers of opposition to the radicals are all identified and put in their place: the professionals who administer the country from Peking, the party bosses in the provinces and the more conservative military leaders who support them. The radicals were barely able to stand up to this powerful combination even with Mao's support. They now want to make it known that, even without Mao, they will not give up the fight, and that they can cause enough turmoil to put the outcome in doubt.

WASHINGTON—You are, no doubt, preparing to bake a cake and light a candle to celebrate the first birthday of the Helsinki agreement, by which the United States ratified Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union committed itself to the freer movement of people and ideas. But first consider the burdensome life of the Soviet citizen.

Deep in the labyrinthine innards of the Soviet bureaucracy lurk censors whose service to socialism consists of muzzling Westerners. The study by Westerners of the patterns of censorship is jokingly referred to as "ampology." Now an Israeli sociologist, writing in the British journal Encounter, has compiled a list of 17 "improvements" that Soviet censors have administered to Ernest Hemingway's "The White Bull." A few examples will suffice to show the level at which the Soviet government's mind operates. In the Hemingway paragraphs given here, the portions censored in the Soviet Union are italicized.

"They were Communists and they were disciplinarians. The discipline that they would enforce would make good troops. There was no mercy in discipline. He was a true fanatic and had the complete Spanish lack of respect for life. In few crises

both the hijacking and the Israeli raid as equally reprehensible and equally terrorist.

### Lebanese Disaster

Should we call it a modern civilization, after watching the biggest disaster in Lebanon where our brothers are engaged in killing each other while all key heads of state are looking at this catastrophe like a comedy?

They are very fond of accusing the ill-fated terrorists but they do not put forth any effort to solve the deep root cause: The Palestinian tragedy and their identity.

World leaders must learn the Chinese adage: "It is better to light a candle than to insult the darkness."

JEAN-CLAUDE ALAIN, Geneva.

## The Realignment In Southeast Asia

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON.—During the period of dissent against the war in Vietnam, critics of U.S. intervention often argued that if the United States had left Ho Chi Minh alone, he would have become the Tito of Southeast Asia and therefore no threat.

Today, although President Ho is gone, his heirs appear to be fulfilling that prophecy, at least at first glance. They are resolutely resisting their once divided nation, silencing opposition and building a socialist state. They began last week to get onto good terms with their neighbors in that balkanized region by establishing diplomatic relations with the Philippines and Thailand and they are trying to keep the major powers at arm's length.

But the peace between Vietnam and Yugoslavia can't be carried too far. The historical blood between the Vietnamese and Cambodians has reappeared and some American analysts believe that the Vietnamese will be aggressive, one way or another, against other Southeast Asia nations, despite the current diplomatic truce. Perhaps most important, Vietnam has a common border with a major power, China, while Yugoslavia has the luxury of geographic distance between itself and the Soviet Union. Like it or not, the Vietnamese are caught up in a delicate balancing act between the Chinese and the Russians.

**Important Force**  
A united Vietnam has become an important force in Southeast Asia. "The minute Saigon fell," said a Washington analyst, "it was clear that North Vietnam constituted the strongest military power on mainland Southeast Asia." The formal reunification earlier this month and the absorption of the South by the North would seem to reinforce that view.

In Indochina, Vietnam dominates Laos and has military forces both in the north and in the southern panhandle. But Hanoi's relations with the Khmer Rouge regime in Phnom Penh are merely correct—or somewhat friendly—at best. There were border clashes a year ago.

Hanoi's attitude toward the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, comprising Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, was hostile until the tactical shift last week. The Vietnamese contended that ASEAN was a thinly veiled carrier of the colonial days—"ASEAN, son of SEATO," the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization assembled by the United States during the cold war.

But last week, Hanoi's deputy foreign minister, Phan Hien, led a goodwill mission to Manila. A Thai delegation reportedly will visit Hanoi next month to discuss improving relations.

The reaction in Washington

was skeptical. "It's hard for us to believe that Hanoi at some point won't begin flexing its muscles again," said a specialist on Southeast Asia. "It's just too strong, too dynamic." He contended that "the North will have some problems digesting the South—there's a different way of life there. But that's not going to prevent them from turning outward in two or three years. They need to expend energy. They need to expand. They need to be through tough diplomacy or subversion, that's hard to say."

### U.S. Fading

Among the major powers involved in Southeast Asia, the influence of the United States continues to wane. Washington has no diplomatic relations with Hanoi but the U.S. Embassy in Laos provides an easy contact point. U.S. forces are now out of Thailand, with only a small, mainly civilian presence remaining. U.S. officials are locked in negotiations with the Philippine government over the future of the Subic Bay naval base and Clark Air Force Base there. The communiqué issued after the Vietnamese-Philippine meetings last week said that Manila would restrict the use of those bases.

That leaves the struggle largely to the Soviet Union and China, with the Russians seeming to have an edge at the moment. But the Vietnamese, while dependent on Moscow to ward off the age-old effort of the Chinese to dominate them, have shown few signs that they are willing to permit a Soviet military presence there. There has long been speculation in Asia that the Russians coveted a naval base at Cam Ranh Bay, but that would so outrage the Chinese, in the view of analysts in Washington and in Asia, that the Vietnamese are not likely to risk it.

### Correct but Cool

China's relations with Vietnam seem correct but cool. Beyond the historic antagonisms, and Hanoi's alliance with Peking's rivals in Moscow, the Chinese and Vietnamese are guarding over two small clusters of islands in the South China Sea because oil may be underneath them.

Elsewhere in Southeast Asia, China seems to have influence in Thailand, with which relations were established a year ago, and in Cambodia. But the Chinese are suspect in Indonesia and in Singapore, even though both seem to be inching toward diplomatic relations with Peking. The Philippines may be a standoff, the Chinese having opened diplomatic relations a year ago and the Russians last month.

From the Southeast Asian point of view, according to an informed Washington observer, "they are modifying their relations in light of the war in Vietnam after the war in Vietnam."

## For Which the Bell Tolls

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—You are, no doubt, preparing to bake a cake and light a candle to celebrate the first birthday of the Helsinki agreement, by which the United States ratified Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union committed itself to the freer movement of people and ideas. But first consider the burdensome life of the Soviet citizen.

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"They were Communists and they were disciplinarians. The discipline that they would enforce would make good troops. There was no mercy in discipline. He was a true fanatic and had the complete Spanish lack of respect for life. In few crises

since the Tatars' first invasion of the West were executed so many for a little reason as they were under his command. But he knew how to forge a division into a fighting unit."

Consider the cosmic censorship applied to Hemingway's character, Karlov, a Communist leader in the Spanish Civil War. The censor excised a substantial chunk mentioning Karlov's mistress and several wives. Obviously Hemingway erred: No servant of the masses has an inclination for sin, or energy to spare for sin on that scale.

### Bright Eyes

But having made that decision, the censor had to be bright-eyed for passages like this: "When he came into the room, Karlov went at once to the woman in the uniform and bowed to her and shook hands. She was his wife and he said something to her in Russian that no one could hear and for a moment the insolence that had been in his eyes as he entered the room was gone. Then it lighted again as he saw the mahogany-colored head and the love-lazy face of the well-constructed girl who was his mistress and he strode with short, precise steps over to her and bowed and kissed her on the cheek."

Such a way that no one could tell it was not a mistress of his greeting to his wife. His wife had not looked after him as he walked across the room. She was standing with a tall, good-looking Spanish officer and they were talking Russian now.

"Your great love is getting a little fat," Karlov was saying to the girl. "All of our heroes are fattening now as we approach

the second year." He did not look at the man he was speaking of. "You are so ugly you would be jealous of a toad," the girl told him cheerfully. She spoke in German. "Can I go with these to the offensive tomorrow?"

So goes the censorship. As George Orwell said of similar behavior, "It is stupid to get angry, but there is a stupid malignity in these things which does try one's patience." These acts of Soviet small-mindedness are important, not because they concern weighty matters, but because they do not. Any despotism with ample animal spirits can abuse people on a grand scale, with broad strokes. But the modern refinement of tyranny is attention to minutiae.

These little details of Soviet censorship should be small bits of useful sand, grains of reality that get in the gears of fashionable fantasy about the capacity of the Soviet regime for behaving in a civilized way. That regime, now as always, is desperately stupid. The world is endlessly threatening to it.

Founded on the doctrine of the historical inevitability of Communism, the Soviet state evidently believes that minutiae like Hemingway's offending passages can derail the dialectic of history.

A regime that is frightened by uncensored Hemingway is not a regime that can contemplate compliance with the liberalization provisions of the Helsinki agreement. That agreement, still-born just a year ago, is another dead letter of détente diplomacy, for which the bell tolls.



## DANCE IN LONDON

## Graham and Fonteyn in Unexpected Roles

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 21 (REUTERS).—The two doyennes of the world of dance appeared here this week on successive nights, in unfamiliar roles and in unexpected surroundings.

Martha Graham, the high priestess of American "contemporary" dance, brought her company to Covent Garden on Monday and exerted her personality just as powerfully as a speaker as she once did as a dancer.

Last night Dame Margot Fonteyn, the most loved of all classical ballerinas, arrived at the Palladium, the world-famous music hall, to save the Australian Ballet's "Merry Widow" from box-office disaster and to show what a great artist she still is.

Mrs. Graham began her fascinating 20-minute introduction by expressing some alarm at invading such a "sacred" home of tradition as Covent Garden. She need not have worried; she and her style of dancing are fully accepted parts of the establishment now, as was shown by the warm welcome of a gala audience led by Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, Princess Alexandra and Anne Armstrong, the U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James's. The Graham repertory can no longer be called avant-garde: "Diversion of Angels," the most recent work at the gala, is nearly 30 years old. All the program, called "In the American Grain," which Mrs. Graham does not like the word "American," was entirely accessible. And the company, smaller than the one which appeared in New York in December and missing two of its principal men, is technically very strong, though perhaps not so strong in dramatic personalities.

It is led by two appealing and talented Japanese women, Yuriko Kikura and Takako Asakawa, both of whom will be seen in Graham's role of Clytemnestra next week. On Monday Miss Kikura was the charming, foot-footed, light-weight bride in "Appalachian Spring," a classic which contrasts the joy of young love with the depressive atmosphere generated by a revivalist preacher and his naive followers. Peter

Sparling was a suitably rigid and disapproving preacher, though naturally without the compelling intensity which Nureyev recently brought to the role in New York. Tim Wengert, the company's leading man, had the weight and sincerity for the virile bridegroom and the lightness and agility for the jumps and rapid steps of the dance. He danced gloriously too in the abstract and exhilarating "Diversion of Angels," in which Miss Asakawa was partnered by a new and talented young dancer, Eric Newton. Her long-held balances, at an angle of 45 degrees to the ground, and her effortless falls and lifts were object lessons in Graham style, and reminders of the influence it has had on such apparently diverse choreographers as Paul Taylor and Jerome Robbins.

The company seemed completely at home on the large stage, the lighting, as usual with Graham, was superb, and Isamu Noguchi's spare but effective set for "Appalachian Spring" has never been seen to better advantage. Appetites were whetted for the rest of the two-week season. Mrs. Graham is in no danger of meeting the hostility of the past, nor the apathy which she said she fears even more. She has successfully overcome the difficult problem, to which she referred, of giving up dancing. Fonteyn, on the other hand, is still postponing it. Judging from her performance last night, she need not face it for a long time yet.

When I wrote about "The Merry Widow" (REUTERS, July 10-11), I said that Fonteyn must have been superb in New York. I had no idea how superb nor that she would suddenly turn up to repeat her success here. She provides this lavish production with the

## ARTS AGENDA

To commemorate the 400th anniversary of Titian's death on Aug. 27, 1976, the National Gallery in London has scheduled a number of events, including an exhibition of his portraits and a reading of the Hugo von Hofmannsthal play, "The Death of Titian," which will be read on Aug. 27 at 4 p.m. A book, "Titian as Portraitist," by Cecil Gould, is also being published by the gallery. Mr. Gould lectures on the portraits July 29 at 1 p.m.

Among the upcoming exhibitions at the National Gallery is "Art in 17th-Century Holland" (Sept. 20 to Dec. 12), the first major loan exhibition of Dutch art to be seen in London for many years. While the show will concentrate on painting, it will also include examples of the decorative arts. Among the artists to be represented: Frans Hals, Rembrandt, Jan Steen, Jacob van Ruisdael and Albert Cuyp.



Margot Fonteyn  
... "The Merry Widow."

focus it needs, riveting attention from her first glamorous entry to her final rapturous walk. The ballet looks as if it were expressly made for her and she acts and dances as if born to play the widow. Her face registers humor, tenderness, anger and pride in quick succession, and in a few seconds she can suggest a whole host of memories. She throws herself into the dances with immense enthusiasm and joie de vivre. The final moments, when her grief turns through incredulity to joy at Danilo's return, are intensely moving. And she stimulates John McEwan, with some appropriate new gray in his hair, to act a much more credible roud, while his dancing also takes on an extra edge of excitement.

This is now one of the best escapist entertainments in town, and Fonteyn's is a performance to treasure forever.

(Fonteyn dances July 22, 23 and 24 (matinee) and dates to be announced next week: "The Merry Widow" and the Martha Graham season continue till July 31.)

## Issue Tackled Anew

## Mathematics and Sex—What Is the Relationship?

By David Vidal

NEW YORK (NYT).—What is the relationship between mathematics and sex? Why is there a lower enrollment and a higher attrition rate for female mathematics students? Are men better than women in mathematics, and if so, why?

For years, the topic of sex differences in mathematical performance has fascinated researchers. The literature on the subject is enormous.

Now a 30-page study by Prof. John Ernest of the University of California at Santa Barbara has again tackled the issue, and concluded that societal rather than genetic factors more adequately explain the differences in mathematical achievement between men and women.

The study, entitled "Mathematics and Sex," says that sex differences are the result of more subtle and not so subtle forces, restrictions, stereotypes, sex roles, parental-teacher relationships, group attitudes, and other cultural and psychological constraints which we haven't begun to fully understand.

"Our studies confirm the hypothesis of the sociologist Lucy Sells that mathematics is a 'critical filter' tending to eliminate women from many fields, from chemistry, physics and engineering to architecture and medicine. This conclusion lends greater import and urgency to this study."

## Liking Subject

From a sample of 1,294 questionnaires distributed near the end of 1975 among students in grades 2 through 12 in Southern California, the researchers found, unexpectedly, that in terms of

liking the subject, mathematics was the only subject that exhibited no sex differences at the elementary and secondary levels.

However, the farther along students proceed in school, the firmer there seem to emerge sexual stereotypes that establish mathematics as a male domain. In a sharp contrast with the fairly even parental assistance boys and girls get in English, the study found that, beginning in the sixth grade, the father becomes the "authority" on mathematics and continues this role through high school.

By the time they reach high school, a sample of 506 students in the top four grades concluded, 32 per cent of the male and female students felt that boys did better in mathematics. Slightly more than half replied that there was "no difference."

## Cumulative Effect

The cumulative effect of years of being taught that the subject was "unfeminine" was reflected among mathematics majors in the classes of 1972 and 1973 at the University of California at Santa Barbara, where women got less than half as many degrees as men. This proved true even though 70 women and 63 men entered the class of 1972 intending to major in mathematics. By graduation time, attrition had reduced the number of women to 20, while the men fell to only 48.

All-female mathematics classes have been experimented with at the University of Missouri at Kansas City, and a "math anxiety clinic" was set up at Wesleyan University in two approaches that the study said might prove useful in making the subject less forbidding to women.

## French Take to Making Their Wine 'Naturally'

By Jon Winroth

JACON, France (REUTERS).—Organic produce is a growing trend in France, but the French have added a new wrinkle to the organic wine movement.

Now a major exception to the rule of organic wine is the use of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) for stabilization. This chemical preservative, as some French term goes,

is a chemical which usually says that the wine has been fertilized organically and that it is a natural wine. Many of these growers go so far as to swear (verbally, not in writing) that they never add sugar to their wine, or even resort to sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) for stabilization. Nonsense.

And every grower, when pushed, says he doesn't add any but burns sulfur wick in his barrels before filling them with wine. The product of burning sulfur is SO<sub>2</sub>.

To the Romans  
Burning sulfur inside wine containers goes back at least as far as the Roman times. Probably the Greeks and the Egyptians before them did it, but there is no proof of this. However, it is impossible to make good wine without SO<sub>2</sub>, the natural end result of fermenting grape juice is vinegar, not wine. Man must intervene to stop the process while it is still in the wine stage and this requires something to kill aerobic bacteria which turn wine into vinegar.

The insufficient use of SO<sub>2</sub>, however obtained, is why so many wines used to be piqués, sour, and is a rare phenomenon today when the need for SO<sub>2</sub> can be readily calculated and it may be added at any time by liquid injection.

So much for the negative side of the claims made for organic wine. Does it taste different from the wine made by normal methods? If so, and the it is many, it is a healthy, well-tended plant will develop malodorous. Most pests are destroyed by ladybugs if it is or no pesticides are used. Organic compost replaces chemical fertilizers. If used correctly, it brings in a small crop of healthy grapes highly resistant to rot.

But the crop is small and it is to be any profit, the

price of the wine will be relatively high. As the yield has remained low, within legal limits, there is little or no need to add sugar for the grapes contain sufficient natural sugar to give a good alcohol content. And then the use of SO<sub>2</sub> is kept to a minimum. The result is good, very clean-tasting wine which will retain its full qualities after a few years. This also affects price.

## Today's Vineyards

Most of today's vineyards are pushed to produce a maximum quantity of fast-developing wine that may be drunk only a few months after the harvest. This requires intensive fertilization, heavy capitalization and a good dose of SO<sub>2</sub>. That is why so many wines today are unbalanced, superficially smooth but acid in the aftertaste, and rarely keep for more than a year or two.

Organic winegrower Pierre Guillot has been making his biodynamic wine since 1964 in the Maconnais. You can drink his wines all day and never develop an acid stomach or a headache. But they are not very impressive two or three years old. They begin to develop only after five years or so but then they are magnificent. Pinot Noir or white Chardonnays. He even makes a good sparkling wine; most such wines are abominations.

In fact, what you are drinking from his vineyards must resemble good wine before phylloxera and other diseases introduced with imported American vines nearly destroyed French wine making. Ever since that period the curative use of chemicals has grown in arithmetical progression.

## Quality Product

But wine is, or should be, a quality product and yield per acre is not the ultimate aim. Unfortunately, this makes for expensive wine. Mr. Guillot sells his Maconnais for about twice the going rate, yet he sells it all and easily. Everything is sold directly to the consumer. By now he has a large clientele that comes back regularly and he picks up more from passing summer tourists. When he runs out, he runs out and he doesn't try to increase the size of his crop to meet growing demand.

Thus organic wine can be excellent, but you must be patient and be willing to pay more. Because of this, it is unlikely to become the wave of the future except as a luxury. Furthermore, you can't tell what you're getting until you've tried it because no laws control the use of the term "biodynamic." One man's organic wine is another man's poison, but the idea seems worth pursuing and codifying.

Pierre Guillot et Fils, Domaine des Vignes du Maynes, 71 Cru-sille-en-Maconnais.

## After a difficult year: confidence at Hoechst

"The figures for the first quarter of 1976 had already shown that we are recovering from the setbacks sustained in 1975. This satisfactory development has continued in April and May."



With these words Professor Dr. Sammet, Chairman of the Board of Management of Hoechst, introduced his report on the 1975 financial year to around 1,300 shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

## Extracts from the speech of Professor Dr. Sammet on 15th June 1976 to the shareholders

"The lively demand (in the first five months of 1976) has resulted in an improvement in our capacity utilization and thus to a considerable reduction in costs. We can hope, therefore, that 1976 will be appreciably better than 1975. This should, however, not obscure the fact that at present we are simply on the way back to where we once were. The year 1975 cannot just be overlooked as a result. In the past 12 months we have experienced a considerable fall in demand that has in particular affected our exports from the Federal Republic. This is not due to the fact that our performance was poor in comparison with other countries. The high standard of our technology and the

efficiency of our production — to which the high working morale of our employees made a considerable contribution — has been maintained. The efficiency of our sales organization and the technical service offered to our customers continue to enjoy great esteem. This applied also during the past year. One of the reasons is that in comparison with other countries we have lost ground in respect of costs. Unit labour costs in the Federal Republic of Germany are unfortunately among the highest."

## On the subject of capital expenditure

"During the past year the level of capital expenditure at Hoechst was again high. Of the DM 1.89 billion expended on tangible fixed assets, DM 732 million was accounted for by projects abroad. These figures confirm our trust in the future of the chemical industry and our confidence in being able to take advantage of these opportunities, both at home and abroad. We intend in the future, too, to maintain our policy of serving the markets abroad primarily from production plants in those countries. This reduces our dependence on exports and the export risk incurred by the works in the Federal Republic of Germany."

## On the subject of research

"In the past year our worldwide expenditure on research and development amounted to DM 930 million. A large part of our research and development work consists in the patient daily work on small improvements, on details that are taken for granted, but which on closer scrutiny are by no means so matter-of-course. Over one third of our total research costs is accounted for by the pharmaceuticals division. Here, too, it can be said that a large part of the research expenditure is on tasks that are generally taken for granted. The effectiveness and safety of pharmaceuticals are a prime necessity, but they call for a high level of expenditure. It is not sufficient to synthesize or isolate a substance and establish its

## Group Balance Sheet at 31st December 1975 (abridged version) \*

Assets	DM million	%	Liabilities	DM million	%
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	8,148	40	Shareholders' equity	5,178	26
Balance resulting from consolidation	420	2	Long-term liabilities	8,493	42
Investments	913	4			
Fixed assets and investments	9,481	46	Long-term capital employed	13,669	68
Current assets	4,934	24	Accounts payable, trade	1,810	8
Investments	1,274	6	Short-term liabilities due to banks	1,287	6
Receivables and other assets	4,934	24	Macroscale liabilities	2,910	14
Liquid assets	1,274	6	Unappropriated retained earnings of Hoechst AG	238	1
Current assets	11,145	55	Short-term liabilities	6,655	32
Balance sheet total	20,324	100	Balance sheet total	20,324	100

\* The financial statements have been certified by the auditors. For 1975 a dividend of DM 7.- is being paid on each old share and a dividend of DM 3.50 on each new share.

Hoechst Group	1975	1974	1st quarter 1976	1st quarter 1975	Quarterly average 1975	Change vs. 1st quarter average %
Group sales of which abroad	20,776	20,201	5,590	4,780	5,194	+ 7.6
Expenditure on fixed assets	1,892	1,882	1,848	1,720	1,886	+ 15.4
Depreciation of fixed assets	1,221	1,228	3,645	3,080	3,365	+ 3.9
Profit before taxes	807	1,791	2,287	2,077	2,108	+ 12.9
Profit after taxes	801	841	1,171	1,025	1,087	+ 9.7
Personnel expenses	5,961	5,330	1,198	1,082	1,041	+ 14.9
Employees of which abroad	181,882	178,710	215	190	140	+ 36.6
	78,890	71,820				- 3.1

efficacy as a medicinal preparation, it takes six to ten years before it can be placed at the disposal of the doctor. This represents a high commitment and considerable risk."

## On the subject of training

"Youth unemployment is an especially sad story. Particularly when we remember the detrimental effect this has on young people, we must do our utmost to avoid it. We feel that we have a responsibility to contribute to the solving of this problem. In the past fifteen years, 15,000 apprentices have completed their training at Hoechst — a figure considerably in excess of the Company's own requirements. At the same time our training facilities have been appreciably expanded. In 1975 Hoechst offered a training place to 4,500 young people."

## On the subject of the dividend

"In spite of all the uncertainty that unfortunately exists as to whether the upward trend will continue, we are confident that as regards earnings 1976 will be a better year. In our dividend policy we shall then adapt to this situation, just as we have necessarily had to do now in lowering the dividend."

Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft, D-6230 Frankfurt (M) 80

Hoechst



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KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKY

TRAVELED 900 MILES IN 7 DAYS AND 5 HOURS—CARRIED LUCKY'S BOTTLED SPECIAL BLEND OF THE BEAM FAMILY'S FINEST BOURBON.

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KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKY, 80 PROOF, DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO., CLOVERHURST, KY.











## NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 20—Closing Prices

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البَنك العَرَبِي الأوروپي ش.م.

Brussels: Avenue des Arts 19H - Bte 2, B-1040 Bruxelles - Telephone: 2194230 - Telex: 26413/23884/25762  
Frankfurt: Münchener Strasse 1, D-6000 Frankfurt/M. - Telephone: 23,27,07 - Telex: 416874  
Cairo: 26th July Street No. 15, Cairo, Egypt - Telephone: 48698/52431/52579

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We can help you in many ways. Like providing you with unique introductions in the Arab world; there; guaranteeing and providing financing; encouraging and promoting Arab countries, Western Europe and highly specialized trading in Arab and putting you in touch with some people, the Arab countries and the Far East. Remember our name. Brussels. And in Frankfurt. Represented by:

## Shareholders

Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development  
Bank of Sudan  
Banque Centrale du Syrie  
Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce  
Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur  
Banque Mitr-Liban  
Banque Nationale d'Algérie  
Crédit Libanais  
National Bank of Egypt  
National Bank of Kuwait  
National Commercial Bank (Jeddah)  
National Commercial Bank (Tripoli)  
Société Générale Libano-Européenne de Banque  
Sultana of Oman

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
Banca Commerciale Italiana  
Creditanstalt - Bankverein  
Crédit Suisse  
Deutsche Bank AG  
Fuji Bank Limited  
Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd.  
Midland Bank Ltd.  
Société Générale  
Société Générale de Banque S.A.

**Arab International Bank**  
**Frab-Bank International**

Capital: F Lux 2 billion (approximately U.S. \$50 million).

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF  
THE EUROPEAN ARAB HOLDING LUXEMBOURG SA  
EUROPEAN ARAB BANK (BRUSSELS) SA  
EUROPAEISCH-ARABISCHE BANK GmbH, FRANKFURT  
AT DECEMBER 31, 1975**

ASSETS		U.S. \$	LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		U.S. \$
Cash and due from banks			Liabilities		
Due on demand and up to one month ...	162,745,245		Deposits from banks		
Time deposits for periods exceeding one month .....	175,575,398		Due on demand and up to one month .....	171,571,091	
		338,320,643	Time deposits for periods exceeding one month .....	175,166,281	346,737,372
Bills of exchange on hand .....		6,533,915	Other deposits and current accounts		
Customers' liability on acceptances .....		4,645,909	Due on demand and up to one month .....	35,513	
Loans and advances			For periods exceeding one month ....	23,245,693	23,281,206
For periods up to one year .....	6,185,696		Acceptances outstanding .....		4,645,909
For periods exceeding one year after deduction for loan risks of \$527,100 ...	53,369,801	59,555,497	Provision for possible losses on guarantees given .....		1,873,360
			Other liabilities .....		5,662,688
Securities		1,861,584	Total liabilities .....		382,200,735
Belgian public authorities .....	280,000		Shareholders' equity		
Other .....	1,581,584	4,432,765	Capital .....	29,754,524	
			Legal reserve .....	247,954	
Other assets .....		415,350,313	Free reserve .....	720,734	
			Profit and loss account balance .....	2,426,366	
			Total shareholders' equity .....		33,149,578

**MEMORANDUM ACCOUNTS**

Guarantees given	U.S. \$
Confirmed documentary credits	65,581,000
Guarantees received	115,530,000
Forward exchange contracts	72,249,000
Bought	33,710,000
Sold	34,477,000

هذه امانة الأهل



## NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 20—Closing Prices

[illegible]**Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks | International Bonds Traded in Europe**

The WORKING list			Closing Prices, July 21, 1976			Dollar Bonds			Midday Indicated Prices		
A selected number of the following list			845 A&A			22 1/2 A&A			New Bruner, 9-82		
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beric insurance			Data Group 5 1/2 1/2			Plakram 4 5/8 5/4			102 1/2		
Industrial			Data Int'l 6 5/8 5/4			Plakram 3 5/8 5/4			102 1/2		
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Asahi Glass	322	Matsui E. Wks.	635
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# The Northern Trust Bank

**The Northern Trust Company • Established 1889 • Member F.D.I.C.**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION**  
**June 30, 1976**

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<b>JOHN A. BARR</b> Dean Emeritus Graduate School of Management Northwestern University	
<b>KARL D. BAYS</b> Chairman American Hospital Supply Corporation	
<b>SILAS S. CATRCART</b> Chairman Illinois Tool Works Inc.	
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<b>PHILIP W. E. SWEET, JR.</b> President Nortrust Corporation The Northern Trust Company	
<b>OMER G. VOSS</b> Executive Vice President International Harvester Company	
ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks .....	\$ 525,233,000
Securities:	
U.S. Government .....	552,775,000
Federal Agency .....	6,643,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions .....	299,905,000
Other .....	15,372,000
Trading Account .....	114,439,000
Loans:	
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements To Resell .....	177,325,000
Other Money Market .....	457,805,000
Other Loans .....	1,224,328,000
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses .....	24,116,000
Direct Lease Financing .....	23,321,000
Buildings and Equipment .....	85,842,000
Other Assets .....	67,666,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,526,538,000</b>
LIABILITIES	
Deposits:	
Demand .....	\$1,023,303,000
Savings .....	759,415,000
Other Time .....	362,557,000
Foreign Offices .....	631,892,000
Total Deposits .....	\$2,777,167,000
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Borrowings .....	407,295,000
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses .....	59,148,000
Other Liabilities .....	26,337,000
6.75% Notes Due March 1, 1980 .....	30,000,000
8.30% Note Due February 15, 1984 .....	20,000,000
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	
Capital Stock — \$20 Par Value .....	\$ 55,000,000
Surplus .....	74,000,000
Undivided Profits .....	41,591,000
Reserve for Contingencies .....	25,000,000
<b>Total Stockholder's Equity</b> .....	<b>\$ 206,591,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,526,538,000</b>

**The Northern Trust Company**  
Wholly-owned subsidiary of Nortrust Corporation  
Main Offices: 50 South La Salle Street at Monroe  
Chicago, Illinois 60675 (312) 630-6000  
Banking Corner at the Northern Building: 125 South Wacker  
at Adams, Chicago, Illinois 60675 (312) 630-6000  
Bond Representative Office: New York  
International Offices: London, Hong Kong, Cayman Islands

**The Northern Trust International Banking Corporation: New York**  
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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1.







# Goodell, Hencken, E. Germany's Thumer Make It Same Old Story

## Marks Set in 1,500, Breaststroke

By Frank Litky

MONTREAL, July 21 (UPI)—As a day like all other days at the Olympic swimming pool, the American men's 1,500-meter breaststroke race was a world record and all in world time.

Goodell, the giant who did all this, is really a mite of 5 feet 3 inches. He will enter his senior year at Mission Viejo (Calif.) High in September. At the same time, Hencken will start his senior year at Fordham Prep in the Bronx, N.Y., and he, like Goodell, will have something special for "show and tell."

After the race, there was this conversation:  
 "How do you feel?"  
 "Very good," said Goodell.  
 "Great," said Hencken.  
 "Bobby wanted to set the pace and do all the work," said Goodell.  
 "I didn't mind," said Hencken.  
 "I heard the crowd cheering and it made it a great race," said Goodell.

"I don't really hear anything until the end," said Hencken. "It was too busy swimming."  
 Hencken is 22, a 1972 Olympic champion and a recent Stanford graduate. He had his world record of 1:50.88 for the 100-meter breaststroke in Monday's trials and lowered it to 1:48.82 in Monday night's semifinals. Last night, he trimmed a half-second from that as he led all the way and won by a meter.

Hencken is a private person. He talks slowly and smiles slowly, almost enigmatically. He appears blasé and bored.  
 "I'm very happy," he said.  
 What were his thoughts on the victory stand?  
 "It's hard to say," he said. "I don't know. I was just very happy."

Goodell, the giant who did all this, is really a mite of 5 feet 3 inches. He will enter his senior year at Mission Viejo (Calif.) High in September. At the same time, Hencken will start his senior year at Fordham Prep in the Bronx, N.Y., and he, like Goodell, will have something special for "show and tell."

ago in the United States Olympic trials.  
 Goodell's time for the last 400 meters was 3:56.09, the fastest ever during a 1,500-meter race. Two years ago, it would have been a world record for 400 meters.

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The women's 400-meter freestyle was a tight race between Thumer and Babashoff. Babashoff, 19, would catch up at the wall, turn and glide off. Thumer would drive off the wall and move ahead.

She did it well enough to win by 1 1/2 feet as both broke the world record of 4:11.89 by Barbara Krause of East Germany. Krause stayed in Germany because of illness, but the East Germans are doing fine without her.

This was the third of Babashoff's seven Olympic events, and now she has two silver medals.  
 "We never saw Thumer before," said Mark Schubert, Babashoff's coach. "We didn't know how she swam the race. Something is wrong with our system. We should have someone at the East German trials watching."

There were trials and semifinals of the men's 100-meter butterfly and women's 100-meter backstroke. Three Americans (Gary Hall, Joe Bottom and Matt Vogel) and an East German (Roger Fyfe) were the best in the butterfly. Three East Germans (Ulrike Richter, Antje Stille and Birgit Treiber) and a Canadian (14-year-old Nancy Garaplek) were fastest in the backstroke.

### U.S. Diver Wins

MONTREAL, July 21 (UPI)—Jennifer Chandler last night gave the United States the first gold medal of the Olympic diving events with a brilliant 10-dive routine in the women's 3-meter springboard.

East Germany's Christa Kohler won the silver medal, and Australian Cynthia McInnes captured the bronze with an outstanding final dive.

In her first dive of the preliminaries Monday night, Chandler had gotten the better of Chandler and she started the competition in 12th position. But she hit with her first dive of the final series to take the lead, then wrapped up the gold medal on her eighth dive of the evening—a backward two-and-a-half somersault in the tuck position.

She finished with 506.19 points to the East German's 489.41.  
 On the previous round of dives Kohler had posted what was to be the highest score of the night, a 58.90 to shave Chandler's lead to less than nine points. But on the difficult eighth dive of her routine, Chandler also was near-perfect, scoring 65.52 points to regain her commanding lead.

She wrapped up the title on her final dive with a reverse two-and-a-half in the tuck position, the second most difficult dive of her program. As soon as she hit the water, the crowd realized the gold medal had been decided and cheered her.

Chandler succeeds U.S. Air Force Capt. Mick King, the Olympic springboard champion. King won the gold medal in Munich with a total of 450.03 points.



BEFORE AND AFTER—Members of the U.S. 4-by-200 relay swim team watch teammate Bruce Furniss swim final leg of qualifying heat and when he completes the record performance, Mike Bruner, seated, Tim Shaw, in back of him, and Doug Northway cheer.

## Being in Games' Spotlight Embarrasses Gymnast Comaneci

MONTREAL, July 21 (AP)—Romania's Nadia Comaneci is the world's Olympic darling but she also is a tired little girl of 14, embarrassed by all the attention she is getting. She is also homesick.

"I want to go home," the gymnastics marvel replied when asked if she planned to follow her Montreal adventure with an exhibition trip around the world.  
 She also said that gymnastics, which were "fun-like a game," when she started at the age of 7, had now become very demanding.

"It is work," she added.  
 She never modeled—or copied—Russia's Olga Korbut. If she has an idol at all it is Alain Delon, the French movie actor. She enjoys school, specializes in the French and English languages but likes French best.

She dislikes to answer questions in English. Her favorite English words are "hamburger" and "okay."

These were a few of the tidbits that emerged from Nadia's first "formal" press conference since arriving in Montreal and capturing the hearts of spectators and the world's TV millions with her fawn-like grace, daring and childish charm.

She appeared timid when she was ushered into a room adjacent to the Olympic headquarters at the Olympic village and was immediately surrounded by reporters and cameramen, with shutters snapping and bulbs flashing.

She was accompanied by her teammate, Teodora Ungureanu, 15, and her coach, Bela Karolyi, a man of 35 who could not hide his pride.

Both Nadia and Teodora were attired in neat, lavender-colored leisure suits and each had her dark hair pulled back into a pony tail, tied with white rope at the neck. Bangs hung over their eyes. Nadia wore two Olympic pins on her left lapel.

Nadia sat straight in her chair, showing no nervousness and letting her brown eyes search those of every questioner. She rarely smiled. When she did, it was a tight-lip smile.

She looked like a little girl who was desperately anxious to run away and play. She even admitted this to be the case.

"I came here prepared to do gymnastics, not to be interviewed," she said when asked if the situation made her uncomfortable.

Nadia sat beneath a portrait of the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceausescu, framed by bright tapestries and Romanian flags. Questions were asked in several languages, mostly English and French, and translated by an interpreter.

One British television man asked Nadia if she would please say something to Britain in English.

Nadia pondered a moment, blushed for the first time and replied:

"I would prefer to say it in French."

Most of the newsmen present were interested in Nadia's background, how she got interested in gymnastics and what she thought of her future.

Nadia said she came from the little town of Gheorgheni in Bacau county.  
 "My father was a machinist," she said, an interpreter translating the Romanian. "My mother is an employee. I have one brother, no sisters."

She said she was 7 when she entered her first gymnastics class and showed so much promise that

she was picked for special instruction.

The 5-foot, 82-pound Romanian has electrified galleries with her brilliant performances on the bars and beam, scoring unprecedented perfect scores of 10 in three exercises.

The crowds at The Forum have been cheering every time she does a routine.

Someone asked if she was affected by the noise of the crowd and what were her reactions.  
 "I think so much of what I must do, I do not hear the crowd," she said. But of the ovations she has received afterward, "I feel fine—it makes me very happy."

It was natural to ask if the

world renown of Russia's Olga Korbut, the star of the Munich Games in 1972, had affected her career.

"No, not at all," she replied.  
 Did Nadia, who was then 10, watch Olga on television in 1972?  
 "I did not watch," she said. "I was having holidays at the seaside."

Both Nadia and her coach appeared slightly miffed when someone suggested that her show-

manship and theatrics on the bars were reminiscent of the Russian star and asked if Olga had influenced her in this respect.

"Showmanship is not the best term," the coach replied. "We are not copying anybody."  
 Nadia nodded agreement.

When a reporter asked if she thought she would win five individual medals, Nadia's brow furrowed. Then she replied, "I hope so."

At that point, the hospitable Romanians brought out the cognac and everyone drank a toast to the tiny princess of the Games.

"Good luck," everybody said.  
 "Merci," replied Nadia, flashing one of her rare smiles.

Defending Champs Bow  
 MONTREAL, July 21 (AP)—Pakistan defeated defending champion West Germany, 4-2, in a group B Olympic field hockey match today.

## Japan's Men Retain Gold in Team Gym

MONTREAL, July 21 (UPI)—Japan's men, unbeaten in Olympic and world championship team competitions since 1960, retained their supremacy after an evening of tumultuous drama, watched by IOC President Lord Killanin, here last night at 0.50 point to the U.S. Union after Sunday's victory exercises, and with its injured world champion, Kazumasa, Japan had to struggle to win the men's gold by 0.40 with a total of 10.0 points.

In Fujimoto limped out of arena with a damaged knee the rings to reduce Japan's minimum of five competi-

event was interrupted by moments between officials sustained booing.

disputes over the marking after a splendidly controlled routine by Sawao Kato, Olympic individual champion who was awarded a "me-2.80 points of a possible 10," crowd cheered the result more than a Swiss president. Then a German Swiss president International Gymnastics Union, walked over to the rings and spoke to the Russian, Leonard Aslanian.

at when Russia's European champion Nikolai Andrianov was 9.50 points, for a higher Russian coach Leonid Kato, raced across the arena to Kato.

he said afterwards: "I felt rotting, but I know from experience that it is no use on occasions."

After some masterly exercises by Etsuo Iga, which received 9.25 points, a head judge on the bars, Boris Shakhlin, a four-Olympic champion, had a sense of officials. But the tense situation seemed to the Japanese to their finest in the optional exercises. As they had looked listless, the compulsory exercises, performed with skillful precision.

Japan looked likely to continue the combined exercises in the final tonight because they had lost the qualifiers of Japan's Kato.

U.S. to 8. Africa  
 MONTREAL, July 21 (Reuters). United States' women's

gymnastics team will tour China and South Africa next month, the American representative on the International Gymnastics Federation technical committee said here yesterday.

The main team, including members of the U.S. Olympic squad, will go to China, while a group of six reserves and two coaches will visit South Africa for what Jackie Fine described as an education, rather than a competitive tour.

The South African visit is one of a regular series by American groups of gymnasts in recent years.

Top American gymnast Kathy Howard, originally considered for the party for South Africa, has decided to pass up both tours which U.S. Gymnastics Federation officials say is a long-planned visit, and not intended as a political snub to African nations which walked out of the Olympics because New Zealand is maintaining sports links with South Africa.

Mrs. Fine said the tours to South Africa were being continued because that country was a member in good standing with the International Gymnastics Federation.

East Europeans Have Competition In Ladies' Rowing

MONTREAL, July 21 (Reuters).—There will be a liberal sprinkling of non-Eastern European nations in Saturday's finals following the repechages here today on the second day of the inaugural Olympic women's rowing regatta.

The small number of crews outside the Eastern European bloc have not been outclassed as might have been expected and Western nations will have at least two crews in every final except the quadruple sculls, where the Danish four is the only Western finalist.

Rowing giants East Germany and the Soviet Union had little trouble reaching all six finals, while Bulgaria has five finalists. But the United States and Canada with four and three finalists, respectively, are in the rowing for medals after convincing repechage victories by their eights.

Foreman Foe Unknown  
 NEW YORK, July 21 (Reuters).—Former world heavyweight boxing champion George Foreman will meet fellow-American Scott Ledner in a ten-round fight in Tulsa, N.Y., on Aug. 14, promoter Don King announced here today. King said Foreman will receive \$250,000 and Ledner \$40,000.

Their mood was further dampened by the requirement that for a fighter to win a walkover, he must enter the ring, be introduced, listen to the name of his opponent, be announced and then have his hand raised in victory.

The only fight that seemed to satisfy the crowd in the afternoon was Briton Patrick Cowdell's unanimous decision over Leszek Borkowski of Poland. Cowdell was hurt early in the fight, but then took command with snappy jabs and solid left-right combinations.

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Japan Wins in Volleyball  
 MONTREAL, July 21 (AP).—Japan, winner of the men's volleyball title at the 1972 Olympic Games, opened defense of its title last night, trouncing Italy, 15-6, 15-3, 15-6.

## U.S. Relay Team Also Joins Record-Setting Performance

MONTREAL, July 21 (Reuters).—The American men swimmers continued their record-breaking spree today as their team set a world mark of 7 minutes 30.33 seconds in winning a preliminary heats of the 4-by-200-meter freestyle relay.

This erased the previous record of 7:30.54 set by an American team in 1975.

Swimming for the United States today, in order, were Doug Northway, Tim Shaw, Mike Bruner and Bruce Furniss, who swam the anchor leg.

Furniss, who already has won a gold medal in the men's 200-meter freestyle, also was a member of the U.S. team that held the old mark, as was Shaw.

The top eight teams qualified for tonight's final. The Soviet Union (7:33.21) was second in the heats followed by West Germany (7:37.50) and Britain (7:37.52).

As expected, East Germany's Andrea Pollack paced the qualifiers in the heats of the women's 100-meter butterfly, leading the top 16 into tonight's semifinals with a time of 1:01.43. This easily broke the Olympic record of 1:03.34 but was off teammate Kornelia Bender's world mark of 1:00.13.

Bender was seventh best in 1:02.45 as she appeared to be saving something for the semifinals and final.

Wendy Bogtjott of the United States finished second in 1:01.84.

Wendy Quirk of Canada was third in 1:01.53 and American Camille Wright was fourth in 1:02.22.

Rosemarie Gabriele of East Germany was fifth and Lelel Fomolona of the United States was sixth as both women's top swimming powers each placed their three starters in the semifinals.

The Soviet Union's Marina Koshevaia dethroned the East German juggernaut, at least temporarily, when she finished first in the women's 200-meter breaststroke heats with a time of 2:35.14.

The top 15 all broke the Olympic record of 2:41.71 as eight qualified for tonight's final.

Next after Koshevaia was East Germany's Karla Linka, the world-record holder at 2:34.89, with 2:37.12 this morning. Teammate Hannelore Anke was third with 2:37.21.

Two British swimmers made the final—sixth-placed Deborah Rudd (2:38.26) and seventh-placed Margaret Kelly (2:39.01).

## Seamstress Has Medal Touch

MONTREAL, July 21 (Reuters).—The homely touch of mother Larocque has saved hundreds of athletes from acute embarrassment at the Olympic village.

For the strains of strenuous training sessions have left many a split seam, often in delicate places.

Yvette Larocque, a little old lady with spectacles perched on the tip of her nose, stitches it all up in a jiffy with hands used to repairing the damage of three generations at home.

In a neon-lit basement cubicle below the athletes' quarters she sits at a sewing machine and proudly admits: "They have come from every country to see me, except the Russians. They must have brought their own seamstress."

Mother Larocque was originally employed by the Olympic Organizing Committee as a seamstress for the uniforms of the Olympic hostesses. But her nimble fingers quickly gained such a reputation that a growing stream of athletes now converge on her basement cubicle holding up torn attire.

For split seams, there is no language barrier.

# Fly me and get a taste of Miami before you get there.



I'm Donna.

The moment you step aboard one of my big, beautiful wide-cabin jets you'll experience some of the warmth and friendliness of Miami.

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